4 O'Clock

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

4 O'Clock

VOL. XXI.—NO. [illegible] WHOLE NO. [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1889.

PRICE TWO CENTS. SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

TROUBLE WITH NEGROES.

RACE WARS REPORTED IN SEVERAL SOUTHERN LOCALITIES.

At Jesup, Ga., an Entire County is On the Warpath—Trouble at Clarksville, Tenn—Violators of the Civil Rights Law.

JESUP, Ga., December 26.—The whole of Wayne and adjoining counties are on the war path. About noon yesterday a drunken negro was arrested by Marshal Barnhill and carried to the town guard-house. The town being literally darkenened with negroes, interfereuce was made by them, resulting in the death of the Marshal and a Mr. Wood of South Carolina, and the fatal wounding of Mr. Wood of Jesup, Marshal Leggett, one Constable and a private citizen. Besides the above, over fifteen whites and blacks are known to have received injuries. The neighboring towns of Baxley, McRae, Graham, Hazelhurst and Scotland have sent deputations of armed men to protect the people. The streets are thronged with armed men of both colors, and further hostilities are expected at any moment. The colored men implicated in the immediate difficulty have been chased to the swamp, and their capture is almost a certainty. Telegrams have been sent to the Governor, asking for immediate military aid, but as yet none has arrived. Companies from Brunswick and Savannah, however, will arrive, and as the blacks are continuing to arm themselves and are increasing their force, it is more than probable that they will have a clash.

Women and children who can are leaving the town, and men from other places are arriving on every train and on horses. This section will be remembered as the place where the negro preacher, Love, was taken from a first-class passenger coach and whipped a short time ago. The negroes here outnumber the whites by a large majority, and the troubles between them are frequent and fatal. The whole country has been in constant dread of a race war, and over 200 Winchester rifles arrived from Macon a few days ago.

To-day at Jesup.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26.—Advices received from Jesup at midnight say: The situation is somewhat quieter at this hour, but an occasional shot is heard. The streets are still paraded by armed men. A negro was found dead in an alley a few moments ago, and two others of the wounded are reported to be dying. Fear is now entertained for the safety of the people remaining in the neighboring towns, but as all the negroes and whites seem to be congregating here very little danger need be apprehended.

At Clarksville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, December 26.—At a late hour last night intelligence was received here of trouble at Clarksville, between officers and a colored mob, two members of which were shot, one being fatally and the other seriously wounded. Grave fears of a riot are entertained. Frank Morrison, a special policeman, attempted to arrest Bob McCutcheon, colored, when other negroes interfered. Several policemen came to the assistance of Morrison, whereupon Joe Foeman, colored, assaulted Chief of Police Stafford with a stick, striking him over the head.

The officers drew their revolvers and fired. One bullet struck Joe Merriwether (colored) in the back. Foeman tried to escape, but was pursued by the Chief, who shot him in the stomach. He will recover. The reports of the revolvers drew an immense crowd of negroes to the scene, and Chief of Police Stafford had to be taken to jail for safety. The excitement rapidly increase. A large number of extra officers were sworn in, while the Clarksville City Guards were called out and lodged in the Court House, where they are in readiness to respond to a call.

Civil Rights Violaters.

GALVESTON, Tex., December 26.—The United States court room presented an animated scene Tuesday night. The late Federal grand jury indicted about sixty-two citizens of Fort Bend County under the civil rights act, charged with running one Ferguson and six other negroes out of the county. There are seven criminal indictments against each man. Besides this, twenty-six citizens of Richmond were indicted by the same jury on the charge of murder. This charge grows out of the late Richmond riot, which resulted in the killing of Garvey, Frost and Miller. United States Marshal Dickenson arrived with fifty prisoners from Richmond. Twenty are under indictment for murders and their cases not bailable except by consent of the Judge of the court.

The Marshal came to Galveston by way of Houston, where counsel was secured and habeas corpus proceedings instituted, but it was discovered that it would be more expeditious to come here. There was no trouble in securing bail for those whose offenses were bailable. Twenty of the wealthiest men in Fort Bend County came down with the prisoners, prepared to furnish bond. The aggregated bond amounted to over $1,000,000. Capitalists from this city and Houston also signed the bonds. All were released except the twenty charged with murder, and Judge Bowman was telegraphed to at Shreveport and asked to consent to bail. This request was supported by the United States District Attorney. A reply is expected to-day. The prisoners are all prominent citizens of Fort Bend County.

A JEALOUS MAN'S CRIME.

Revolting Story of a Cruel Murder Near Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, December 26.—A most revolting crime was committed this morning at Ludlow, John Bassett, a mill hand, employed by the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, killing his wife and attempting suicide. Bassett was insanely jealous of his wife, and so far as known without reason and had frequently threatened her life, though little attention was paid to his talk. He bought a revolver a few weeks ago with the avowed purpose of killing her, and set her Sunday bonnet upon a pole as a target, shooting it to pieces, and closing his performance with the remark that he wished her head was in it. At 3 o'clock this morning he called to his eldest son, Horace, to come down stairs and sit with his mother, who was sick, while he went for the doctor, and then went out while the young man came down and sat in the kitchen.

His parents slept in a room off the kitchen. He called his mother once or twice, but as she did not answer he supposed she was sleeping and did not enter the room. Meanwhile Bassett had gone to Officer Trombley's house and surrendered himself, saying that he had killed his wife and evincing much satisfaction with his crime. He said he was suffering from wounds which she had inflicted on him, but said "he had finished her up in good shape." On examination six wounds were found, two stabs near the heart, two in the left side and two deep jagged gashes over the stomach, from which he has little if any chance of recovery. Leaving him in a doctor's hand the officer went to Bassett's house, where he found the son waiting for the doctor. Telling him of his father's confession and arrest they entered the bed-room and found the woman Sophie Bassett lying in an easy posture on her left side, the right side of her head crushed in and blood and brains oozing from nose, ears and mouth with the violence of the blow.

There was no sign of a struggle and everything showed that the blow must have been given while she was asleep. An ax was found in the cellar stained with blood. There was no sign of blood from Bassett's wounds, and as his clothing was not cut, it is thought he raised his clothing and inflicted them while on the street. The woman was a dressmaker, about forty-three years old, would weigh over two hundred pounds and was well spoken of. Her husband was from St. Johns, and was forty-two years old. He was not drunk when he committed the crime. They had six children, two sons and four daughters, all grown up.

RELICS OF BATTLE.

Evidence of a Long and Severe Struggle With Indians.

OTTAWA, December 26.—A few days ago the Winnipeg Free Press gave an account of the discovery of skeletons and Indian carts in the Northwest, near the boundry. H. Fegraus, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, of Stockholm, the gentleman who made the find, furnishes additional particulars. He says that the skeletons and carts were found on the north slope of the Souris Coteau. Three carts were drawn up in a slough, evidently for the purpose of defense, and the attacking party had their position on the hill immediately above, but moved afterward a little to the east, toward which position the defenders were exposed. Mr. Fegraus counted two hundred cartridge shells at the position held by the aggressors, so it may be assumed that the struggle was a long and severe one. Besides three complete skeletons in the slough, there were many other human bones scattered about, and the remains of six horses. Numerous utensils, all riddled with bullets, and several axes were also strewn about the spot.

The carts were almost honeycombed with bullet holes. Mr. Fegraus found among other things several stone pipes, some of them half filled with tobacco; but the most interesting and probably the most important find, as it may tell the history of the fight, was a small board about a foot long and three and a half inches wide, on which was carved over thirty Indian hieroglyphics—Indians, buffaloes and horses being the principal objects delineated. According to this Indian letter, the party were out hunting and had made a great deal of pemmican, when they met a party of unfriendly Indians and had a fight, in which seven were killed. The slat had been burned almost in two by a prairie fire and the destroyed part somewhat interrupts the thread of the story. The little band of hunters were exterminated and their bodies left to rot where they fell.

A CYCLONE DISASTER.

Syracuse Visited By a Shower of Wind and Water.

SYRACUSE, December 26.—A cyclone from the southwest swept across Onondaga Lake about ten o'clock this morning, prostrating many structures. It caught up and carried a volume of water wildly before it. In the course of its cyclonic force, it struck the horse barn of the People's Street Railway Company, carrying away the cornice and roof of the building and overthrowing the front walls.

A mass of brick and timber was hurled into the building, doing much damage. Charles A. Nichols, Assistant Superintendent, aged about forty, was instantly killed. Giles Wood, an employe, had his collar-bone broken, and he was otherwise hurt; condition not dangerous. Joseph Forkheimer was hurt internally and his head bruised. Several other employes were slightly injured. The damage to the building will be several thousand dollars.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

POMEROY, O., December 26.—James H. Radcliffe, on trial here during the past ten days for murdering his brother-in-law, Lewis D. Cotterell, at the Hulbert House, this city, last February, was found guilty of manslaughter this morning.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Oil at Pittsburg $1.03¼.

Vicksburg, Miss., had a fire that cost $160,000.

A national organization of Hebrew laborers has been formed.

Another packing and preserving company is to do business in Chicago.

Christmas brought an unusual number of murders in various sections.

The young men of Atlanta will erect a monument to Henry W. Grady.

W. E. Wilbur, a lawyer of Phillips, Wis., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

General J. Madison Drake was severely injured at Elizabeth, N. J., in a runaway accident.

A young woman, attacked by unknown ruffians, was rescued by Mr. T. V. Powderly near Scranton, Pa.

The sun shone at Johnstown, and Christmas day was generally observed. The flood is being forgotten.

The Amphis Cadets defeated a picked nine from the Washington and Georgetown Universities at foot-ball, 24 to 0.

At Omaha, yesterday, George Jones stabbed his brother-in-law, James Tracy, eleven times, inflicting eleven fatal wounds.

An attempt was made at Kansas City to kill Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, by "Fat," a bartender and friend of James.

According to reports from the northwestern counties of Ohio, the Representatives are, with one exception, in favor of Brice for Senator.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Women's Suffrage Association has been called to meet at Washington February 18 to 21.

In the Lampson-Marquis contest for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, the taking of testimony on behalf of Lampson will be begun January 3.

In a drunken row between two laborers at New Orleans, William Burton shot and killed John Schaffer, aged forty-five. The murderer was arrested.

Lize Brodbaum was fatally shot by a Deputy United States Marshal, at Ardmore, Ind. T., while resisting arrest for bringing liquor into the Territory.

Joe Donaghue and John Johnson, of Chicago, skated a three-mile race last night at the Palace Ice Rink at Minneapolis. Donaghue won in 9:51.

The Ways and Means Committee of the National House will begin hearings Thursday, and expect to have the tariff bill ready soon after the holidays.

Professor Brooks, director of the Smith Observatory at Geneva, N. Y., discovered a bright telescopic comet last night. This is the third comet Professor Brooks has flushed this year.

Edward Gumbs, Jr., confidential bookkeeper and accountant for the C., W. & B. and O. & M. Railway Companies, at Cincinnati, has been arrested, charged with the embezzlement of $1,000.

A violent rain and hail storm from the northwest, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the vicinity of Oswego, N. Y., this morning. No serious damage is reported here.

J. F. Fountain, agent for the Union Cattle Company at Des Moines, Ia., was found dead in his room at the Coleman House, New York, yesterday. He had gone East to secure medical attendance.

Yesterday at New Orleans, Gus Seelig, a railroad switchman, ordered James O'Keefe, a carriage driver, and another man, to leave his premises. O'Keefe refused to go. Seelig then took up his gun and shot O'Keefe dead. Seelig surrendered.

It is reported that the Nadeau Winery, near Los Angeles, was destroyed yesterday, together with one hundred thousand dollars worth of wine by the breaking of the levee in the Los Angeles River.

The house in which the widow of "Jim" Fisk has resided at North Hatfield, Mass., for the past two years, was burned last night, together with four barns containing a large quantity of tobacco, farming implements, etc. The house was a fine one, and the loss is over $8,000.

While Oliver Hubert, colored, aged fifteen, was shooting at a mark at Reading, Pa., yesterday, with his brother Samuel, aged nineteen, the weapon was accidentally discharged and the ball lodged in Samuel's heart, killing him instantly. Oliver was not arrested, the shooting being accidental.

All the persons arrested and taken to Galveston, Tex., from Fort Bend County, Tuesday night, under indictment for conspiracy, have been released on bond. Those charged with conspiracy and murder are still held as prisoners in the United States District Court room, awaiting the action of the United States District Judge.

JOYS OF STAMP SELLING.

MERRY HOURS OF THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE CLERKS.

Honest Men are Stealing, But They Do Not Know Just How—The Mode of Operating—Watching the Business—Costly Experiment.

CHICAGO, December 26.—Ever since last July there has been a mysterious loss of money in the retail stamp department of the postoffice. There are four clerks engaged in retailing stamps in the dirty little hole in the west lobby, which is to-day or to-morrow to be succeeded by the elegant new quarters just to the north of it. These clerks receive a salary of $1,000 to $1,200 a year. They sell about $500 or $600 worth of stamps and envelopes every day. They exchange their cash for stamps and envelopes at the close of every day's work. Once or twice a week they take an account of stock and square their accounts with the wholesale stamp and envelope department. They carry $1,000 worth of stock, and ought to have that much in stamps and envelopes and cash every time they take an account of stock.

If their work were done with absolute correctness, they would come out about 15 cents ahead every day on account of the fractions of a cent gained in retailing single envelopes. But the work is so harassing and exhausting that it has been very seldom that any of the clerks have been able to make any inventory come out right. Since last July each clerk has been falling short about $30 a month. The matter was put into the hands of detectives, who have worked themselves nearly into insanity trying to solve the mystery, but are no nearer a solution now than months ago.

A theft would account for the shortage, but all are watched so closely that no one can conceive how such a theft could be practiced. The clerks are all people of tried honesty, and yet the situation is so peculiar that it makes them feel that they must be the objects of suspicion. It looks as if some one of them was stealing from the other three, but nobody can conceive how they could do it, even if they were dishonest.

One or two very laughable things have occurred in connection with this matter. One of the clerks having made up his mind that it was the money that was taken, kept an inventory of every piece of money received, but his precautions were rewarded with a loss of twenty dollars for that day alone. Last Monday during a great rush of business, Johnny English, the postmaster's private secretary was sent to sell stamps in the new department, separate from other clerks. He undertook the job mainly for purpose of showing how the work could be done without a loss if a person were careful. He sold stamps for two hours and then took an account of stock and found he was short just twelve dollars.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

The Comparative Activity of Railway Extensions—Interesting Figures.

NEW YORK, December 26.—This week's edition of the Engineering News will say: "The list of new railway lines constructed during 1889, which we present with this issue, shows that the total addition to the main track railway mileage of the United States during the year will vary very little from an even 5,000 miles. This is the smallest construction recorded in any one year since 1885, when the total increase was but 3,588 miles.

The construction in the intervening years has been: In 1886, 8,471 miles; in 1887, 12,668; in 1888, 7,284 miles. The bulk of this year's construction has been done in the South. Over 2,000 miles of the new lines reported to us lie south of the latitude of Cincinnati and east of the Mississippi River. Washington, however, has had the greatest increase in railways of any single State, 353 miles having been built there in 1889.

Georgia comes next with 315 miles, and then follows North Carolina with 279 miles, Texas with 270 miles, and Mississippi with 212 miles. Sixteen other States report between 100 and 200 miles, and in Vermont, Rhode Island, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada no new track-laying has been reported.

Very few long lines have been built this season, but there has been a great number of short branches and extensions, especially in the East. The total number of separate lines on which track were laid during the year was 253. This work was done by 197 different companies. The average length of each extension, therefore, was almost exactly 19½ miles. In canada during 1889, 733 miles of track were laid, and in Mexico the construction amounted to 369 miles.

A GAMBLER'S CHRISTMAS.

Mr. George Parker Makes Many Hearts Glad in Boston.

BOSTON, December 26.—At Faneuil Hall yesterday there was a unique Christmas dinner. An unconditional invitation to all the unemployed and homeless wayfarers of Boston—the tramps, the crooks, the beggars from the cheap lodging houses and the streets—to come and eat a square meal, had been sent out by George Parker, the reformed burglar and gambler, who had got together money enough to pay the bills. For thirty-four years Parker had been "on the turf" and his varying fortunes gave him personal knowledge of how dreary Christmas day ordinarily is to the average member of the class with whom he had associated. The hardest looking lot of men in Boston responded and were fed at the table. Every man had a plate of roast turkey, nicely cooked, with a dish of potatoes, another of corn, a cup of coffee, a piece of mince pie, an orange and an apple.

No Christmas dinner in Boston was more thoroughly enjoyed. After the dinner there was an affecting scene. The Rev. A. P. Gifford read the parable of the prodigal son with such effect as to draw tears from many eyes. Then he made a speech on the ways of the transgressor, and eighty-three confessed sinners arose and asked the clergyman to pray for them. Then a singer sang "Where Is My Boy To-night?" so feelingly that half of the 500 auditors wept. An address on temperance followed, and 330 of the men walked up and signed a pledge not to drink for a year.

SAM JONES'S DAUGHTER ELOPES.

The Evangelist Will Now Have to Bless His Children.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 26.—The greatest social sensation that the South has known for years was the elopement last night of Miss Anna C. Jones, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Rev. Sam Jones, the noted evangelist, with William M. Graham, stenographer of the Cherokee Judicial Circuit in Georgia. The couple have been fond of each other for two or three years, but Rev. Jones and his wife have bitterly opposed the match on account of the youth of the young lady. The elopement was well planned and executed. L. B. Robeson, principal of the Public schools of Cartersville, Ga., and Dr. J. E. Mayes, with Graham, arranged the plot.

Miss Jones, and young Graham went horseback riding with a Christmas party, and purposely becoming separated from their companions, rode rapidly to Rogers Station. Dr. Mayes was there with the license. Rev. Dr. Bachman refused to perform the ceremony, and Rev. Dr. Dumbell, rector of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiated. the young lady giving her age as twenty-two. The affair has created intense interest here, as Rev. Jones at one time sent his daughter to school in order to break off the intimacy between her and the man whom she has now married.

THE COURTS AFTER CHRISTMAS.

Cases of a Criminal Nature and the Disposition of Them.

There was a motley array of Christmas drunks before the Mayor this morning. In variably they pleaded to the let off easy, because "Christmas only comes once a year," and their pleadings were effectual; for all but one or two were allowed to go on commitments.

Mollie Cousins, colored, an old-timer in police circles, was before the Mayor this morning, charged with stealing $25 from Dr. M. B. Fort. She declared she was asleep when the money was stolen and asked until to-morrow to find witnesses to corroborate her statement. The time was granted.

In the Criminal Court, this morning, William Parker was committed to the Work House for three months for stealing some wearing apparel.

The police officers who arrested Clara Flint on the charge of attempting to shoot her husband profess indignation over the woman's discharge by Judge Howland yesterday. The release does not bar the Grand Jury from investigating the case.

Jose McCloud, arrested for attempting to shoot her husband, Frank McCloud, was discharged by the Mayor this morning. The evidence showed that the disturbance was caused by the husband, and he was fined $25. He went to the Work House.

CHAPTER OF FATALITIES.

Another Man Killed on the Tracks—Marsh Williams's Condition.

Miles Holliday, a farmer aged forty, living four miles west of the city, was walking along the railroad track early this morning when he was struck by an O., I. & W. passenger train. His right hand was torn off and his skull badly fractured, exposing the brain. Flanner & Buchanan took him to the City Hospital. Early this afternoon he died, and the remains were taken to his home, near Flackville. He has a family, including two sons.

Marsh Williams, shot by Philpot recently, is reported by the City Hospital authorities, to be in a precarious condition. But little hope of his recovery is now entertained.

Samuel Boyd, of Hagerstown, brother of William Boyd, of this city, died this week from injuries received in hauling logs.

Jonas Tramble, formerly known here as a Spiritualist, committed suicide this week at Wichita, Kan. He leaves a family.

Arthur Craig, of this city, Tuesday night shot and killed John Sutton, near Tuscola, Ill. He had been courting Sutton's daughter, and Sutton attempted to shoot him. A coroner's jury acquitted Craig. He is said to be a nephew of State Representative Craig of Illinois.

OBITUARY.

The Widow of George H. Thomas Dies Suddenly at Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—The widow of George H. Thomas died suddenly last night at her residence here. She had not been in good health for two years past, although up to the hour she retired there was nothing in her condition to awaken uneasiness among her friends. Mrs. Thomas passed away as quietly as did her distinguished husband nineteen years ago at San Francisco.

Dangerous Saloon Brawls.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

GREENCASTLE, December 26.—Two fatal affrays in saloons occurred in this county Christmas eve. At Cloverdale a saloon-keeper named Wallace was set upon by a man named Bryant, who was concerned in a brawl which the proprietor was endeavoring to quell. Calling the proprietor out he attacked him with a knife, cutting him severely; Wallace then used his pistol and shot Bryant. Both men are dangerously injured.

At Roachdale a saloon-keep named William Perkins was stabbed by Lillian Allen in the neck, breast and back. His wounds are regarded as fatal.

Indications.

Local Forecasts—For Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 8 a. m., December 27, fair weather.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Forecast till 8 a. m. Friday—For Ohio and Indiana, fair until Saturday, lower temperature, northwesterly winds; cold wave in Ohio. For Illinois, fair, lower temperature, northerly winds.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE

7 a. m.	47°	2 p. m.	44°
Same date last year	50°		55°

A Distillery Seized.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was to-day informed by telegraph of the seizure of the Fresno wine distillery near Fresno, Cal., for alleged fraudulent distilling. No particulars were given.

Asphyxiated by Coal Gas.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., December 26.—At Dewitt, near this city, two old ladies living by themselves were found this morning asphyxiated by coal gas. One is dead and the other will die.

INDIVIDUAL MENTION.

Alderman Laut is temporarily crippled. He has suffered a severe sprain of the ankle.

Professor J. A. Wickersham, of the Rose Polytechnic School, Terre Haute, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hedden, 59 Talbott avenue.

Miss Carrie Probasco Helfer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Helfer, was married last night to Mr. Charles Danforth Sylvester, of the Kansas City Star, Rev. M. B. Hyde officiating.

T. L. Armstrong, formerly of this city, and now of Baltimore in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry as inspector, is spending the holidays with friends here.

C. W. Scott, deputy stamp-collector, Lawrenceburgh, is spending the holidays in the city. He says the recent confirmation of Collector Cravens has occasioned that gentleman much satisfaction.

Miss Lizzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mary Watson, and Mr. John Duncan were married last night at the home of the bride, 629 North West street, Rev. A. B. Charpie, of the Garden Baptist Church, officiating.

Miss Mabel Cobb, daughter of Mrs. Julia B Cobb, 97 Peru street, was married last night to Dr. Frank Morrison, Professor of anatomy in the Medical College of Indiana. Dr. H. A. Edson performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives and immediate friends.

Patrick Sullivan, of this city, who participated in the capture of Jeff Davis, and whose account was related in The News, has received a letter from Monmouth, Ill., inquiring if Sullivan knew Isaac Becktel, who was in at the capture. The latter seems to corroborate Mr. Sullivan's claims—denied at the War Department—that Ohio and Pennsylvania troops were present.

Elder N. W. Kauble, a minister of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, was married last night to Miss Hattie Annes, a "Bible worker" of the same denomination. The ceremony occurred at the residence of L. W. Dunlap, Presiding Elder F. D. Starr officiating. Mr. Kauble will engage in ministerial work in South Dakota.

FOREIGN BREVITIES.

Max O'Rell sailed for America on the steamship Celtic.

Herr Markhoff, the Vienna capitalist, died Christmas, aged ninety-one years.

Mr. Kavanagh, formerly a representative of Carlow in the House of Commons, is dead.

Mr. W. F. O'Brien, recently released from prison, is the guest of Rev. Thomas Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, at Thurlee.

Fire destroyed the wharves of the New Zealand Steamship Company at Sydney, together with a large quantity of stored produce.

A block of buildings in Charter House Square, London, comprising eight warehouses and numerous shops, burned. Loss $750,000.

The persons who have appealed against the acquittal of Mousa Bey allege that the Judges in the recent trial favored the defense and omitted decisions on seventeen counts of the indictment.

MULTIFOLD MEETINGS.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, WITH LIKE SOCIETIES.

The School Teachers of Hoosierdom in Conference Assembled—Reams of Manuscript Heavy With Thought—Attendance.

Thirty-six years ago a few of Indiana's leading teachers met and organized a State Teachers' Association. They were deemed visionary and foolish by many of their fellows, who couldn't see the use in spending the time and money necessary to attend the meetings.

"What is the use, any way," they asked, "of getting together to hear long-winded fellows spout about what we already know? We old teachers have something better to do than to waste time listening to young upstarts, who went to school to us when they were children."

But the association found a field waiting for it, and it grew until it is now a power in the State and has a whole flock of other associations clinging about it and receiving inspiration from it. The thirty-sixth annual session got fairly to work soon after 9 o'clock this morning. The attendance of teachers was sufficient to comfortably fill the body of Plymouth Church when President J. A. Zeller, of Lafayette, rapped vigorously upon his table for order. Without delay the program was begun upon, the first paper being by President David S. Jordan, of the State University, upon "Science in the High School."

Professor Jordan is by no means satisfied with the manner in which science is commonly taught in the high schools. Too much reliance is placed upon text books to the exclusion of practical observation and investigation of things by the pupils themselves. An idea of his position on this subject may best be gained from his own statement of it, as shown in the following extracts from his paper:

"The science in our schools is too often a make-believe, and the schools will lose nothing when every make-believe slips out of the curriculum. Deeply as I am interested in the progress of science, both in school and out, with Professor Huxley, I would not turn my hand over to have biology taught in every school in the land, if the subect is taught through books only. To pretend to do without doing is worse than not to pretend. The conventional 'fourteen weeks' in science gives no contact with nature, no training of any sort, no information worth having; only a distaste for that class of scattering information which is supposed to be science."

Professor Jordan said that the science teaching in most of the high-schools and many colleges is worthless. The schools attempt too much. "The prime defect in our schools is not, after all, that the teachers do not know the subjects they teach, but that too many of them lack any clear conception of what they are trying to do. The book is placed in their hands by the School Board, and they teach by the book. If the book came to them wrong side up their teaching would be forever inverted. As Agassiz has said: 'Take your texts from the books, not from the book sellers. It is better to have a few forms well known than to teach a little about many kindred species. * * * This method of teaching children is so natural, so suggestive, so true. That is the charm of teaching from nature. No one can warp her to suit his own purposes. She brings us back to absolute truth as often as we wander.'

"The essential of method is that we allow nothing to come between the student and the object which he studies. What you want is to have him examine for himself and to draw his own conclusions from what he himself has seen. You do not wish to have your students tell you from memory the characters of the Ichthyopsida as distinguished from the Sauropsida, but you would know what they have learned from their own questionings of the frog or the turtle."

This paper aroused an ardent discussion. A "fourteen weeks'" course in biology is in the course of reading prescribed for the State Teachers' Reading Circle, and leaders of that organization strove with each other to be heard. Professor Carhart, of DePauw University; Professor W. A. Bell, and others, were warmly of the opinion that Professor Jordan was too sweeping and radical in his conclusions.

There was no question of the correctness of his doctrine that nothing should be allowed to come between the pupil and the object which he was studying.

In good old district school fashion, the teachers took a recess of fifteen minutes at this time. When school "took up" again the "scholars" came in fresh and rosy and wiping from their faces the crumbs of the hasty lunch which they had taken from their dinner buckets in the entry. Order being restored, the committee on nomination of officers for next year was announced as follows: W. M. Wheeler, W. H. Elson, C. N. Peak, F. D. Churchill, Grace Woodburn, J. W. Denny, T. G. Alford, S. E. Raines, D. K. Goss, A. J. Dillon, P. A. Allen, Wallace Palmer, Emma Butler.

State Superintendent LaFollette was to have read the next paper, but was unavoidably absent, and a paper on "The True Function of School Supervision" was read by Superintendent J. N. Study, of the Richmond schools, in the place of it. Professor Study touched upon many interesting things in his paper. He put the selection of teachers; oversight of discipline; assistance to teachers in correcting their own faults; systematizing of the courses of study; care of the school property; sanitary precautions, and various other important things in the category of duties of the school superintendent. He spoke in favor of corporal punishment of stubborn boys, rather than the turning of them loose on the streets by expulsion.

Professor Study also put himself on record on the "woman question," as he called it. He said that while he fully appreciated woman's devotion to teaching—her conscientious discharge of duty, her wholesome moral influence upon the pupils, and her natural talent for controlling and instructing children—he was yet convinced that as long as the force of teachers in the schools is composed largely of women, it will lack that permanence and standing and efficiency that it should have. He thought the turning point has been almost reached and that a reaction from the present tendency to give the schools up almost wholly to women, will soon appear.

Discussion of this paper was led briefly by Superintendent L. H. Jones, of this city. He was followed by Barnabas C. Hobbs, whose snowy hair and kindly face are perhaps more familiar to the mass of Indiana teachers than are the features of any other man. This discussion was followed by adjournment until this evening at 7:30 o'clock, when Professor Hinsdale, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will lecture upon "Garfield as Student, Teacher, Soldier and Statesman."

The Work of Organization.

Only about one hundred educators were present at the opening session of the State Teachers' Association last night. Addresses were made by Professor L. H. Jones, the retiring, and J. A. Zeller, of Lafayette, the incoming President. Professor Jones suggested that there were some reforms the association should undertake. One of them was the recognition of the departments of the association as organic parts of one body. As Dr. Harris had said, no man could afford to hold one phase of educational work so closely in front of him as to obscure his vision of the whole field.

Professor Zeller, in his address, noted the fact that criticisms usually magnified the evils they would cure. The responsibility of the State, he said, for the moral training of its citizens covers the period of mature life as well as that of childhood and youth. If it was the duty of the State to use the arm of the law to punish crimes that threatened the peace and safety of society, was it not under an equal obligation to encourage and stimulate the higher virtues which rendered crime exceptional and its punishment certain. The training of our schools, Mr. Zeller said, was in the direction of private and public virtues. Teachers, he said, could not if they would relieve themselves of the responsibilities they were under to the commonwealth of Indiana. The intelligence and zeal with which they met this responsibility must be the final test of professional success.

To complete the working force of the organization W. E. Henry, of Peru, was chosen to assist the Recording Secretary, Miss Annie H. Lemon, of Bloomington, and Jesse L. Scott, of Hymera, and Miss Nora E. Hunter were designated to assist the Permanent Secretary, D. E. Hunter, of Bloomington.

College and High School Teachers.

Several kindred associations which may be called off-shoots of the State Teachers' Association, annually meet upon the same days which the latter chooses. This enables members of one to attend such sessions of the others as they desire. With these "side shows" to the main association, this is a busy afternoon.

The Indiana College Association met at 2 o'clock in the New Denison Hotel. President J. J. Mills, of Earlham College, delivered the annual address upon "The Religious Sentiment in its Relation to Scholarship." After some discussion of this paper, Professor J. S. Hunter, of Hanover College, read of the "Relation of Mathematics to Metaphysics." With the discussion upon Professor Hunter's paper, the association adjourned until this evening at 7:30 o'clock, when Professor Thomas Gray of the Rose Polytechnic Institute will read a paper upon "The Function of the Laboratory in Technical Schools." Professor Horace Hoffman, of the State University, will read upon "The Study of Man Through Language and Literature," and Professor H. C. Garvin, of Butler University, will read on "What Language Should be Studied First?"

The High School section of the Teachers' Association met at 1:30 o'clock. P. A. Allen, Superintendent of the Bluffton schools, read a paper on "The Nature and Purpose of High School Discipline." "Should Grammar be Taught in the High School?" was a question which Miss Martha J. Ridpath, of the Greencastle High School, answered in a paper.

The village and county school section of the association also met this afternoon. W. H. Chillson, of Clay County, made an address, followed by a paper by Professor Sandison, of the State Normal School, on "The State Course of Study for Common Schools." "Natural Science in the Teachers' Reading Circle Course," was the subject of a paper by Edward Hughes, of Brookville. F. B. Dresslar, of the Princeton High School, led the discussion.

AFRICAN CITIZENS' RIGHTS.

Meeting in the Interest of the Colored Race—Protection against Outrages.

A number of colored men from various parts of Indiana met in the Criminal court-room this morning at 10 o'clock to attend the State Convention of the Afro-American League. This league was recently suggested by T. T. Fortune, a journalist of New York. It is to have local branches, represented at State conventions which in turn will send delegates to a national convention. A national convention is to be held January 15, in Chicago. Organizations have already been formed in a number of States.

The predominant purpose of the league will be to secure protection from Southern outrages and other inroads into the colored citizens' rights. The general purpose is to advance the colored race.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the Court room was not ready for occupancy this morning, and G. L. Knox, the Vice-President of the League of this city, and acting as temporary President of the convention, announced that the convention would not come to order until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

J. F. Hinton is President of the local organization and Charles Stepp Secretary. Among those present from outside of the city were J. A. Braboy, of Kokomo; W. F. [illegible]r, F. B. Allen and T. W. Williams, Montgomery County, and Charles Jones, of Putnam County.

About forty persons attended the afternoon session. J. S. Hinton, acting chairman, called the meeting to order. Committees to forward the work were appointed.

FIRST COLORED GAUGER.

Result of a Compromise Which Led to Collector Cravens's Confirmation.

The appointment of Gabriel Jones as Gauger under the Revenue Collector, taken with its environment, is a matter of consequence. The Collector recommended Henry Earp, a Grand Army man, for the place, but Congressman Browne and the Congressional Triumvirs who are controlling appointments in Indiana, would not have it, and would not permit the Republican Senate to confirm Collector Cravens until he withdrew Earp's and other nominations.

Finally, with the "aid of Dan Ransdell" and State Chairman Michener, Gabe Jones was selected as a compromise candidate, and Cravens was thereupon promptly confirmed. This "fixes" Cravens and Jones, but it has a red rag influence upon Earp. He and his friends are not so enthusiastic for the administration and the old flag as they were. They say they have no complaint to make against Jones, for he is competent enough; but they do not like to be considered small enough to be displaced by a colored man. Some of them are predicting a stormy time for Jones when he goes down into the "White Cap" region to test the whisky made there.

"Jones' duty," said one, "will include testing the products of distilleries in the vicinity of Mitchell. There are some colored people down there, but the white population prefer white men, and have never had a colored government officer to deal with." Meantime Mr. Jones is not troubled over the prospect.

Officers of An Odd Fellows' Lodge.

Philoxenian Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers: J. Henry Lee, Noble Grand; Henry K. Landes, Vice Grand; Benj. Franklin, Recording Secretary; Jos. S. Watson, Permanent Secretary; John W. McQuiddy, Treasurer; Geo. Pence, A. H. Lowes and Jacob Fike, Trustees; John W. Jones, Representative to the Grand Lodge.

Mrs. Heid Declared Insane.

Olivia Heid, wife of John Heid, living near the Atlas Engine Works, was declared insane this morning.

An Old Soldier's Burial.

George White, an old soldier, was buried from the City Hospital this afternoon by the Grand Army.

MEETINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Hendricks Club will to-night consider amendments to the constitution presented at a recent meeting.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Tabernacle Presbyterian Church will give a new and unique entertainment one week from next Sunday evening. About fifty young people will be required in giving it.

The Murphy Gospel Temperance League, of the South Side, will have a love feast at the South Street Baptist Church to-morrow evening. Good speakers and men who have experienced reform will address the meeting in the interest of the blue ribbon cause. The meetings are open to all.

INDIANAPOLIS IN 1889.

Mirror of the Year's Business and Present Prospects—New Enterprises Established.

Universal Story of Prosperity Supported by Figures—Cheap Gas Has Its Effect.

More Bank Deposits, Real Estate Sales, Building Permits—Fewer Failures than in 1888.

Immense Savings in Building Associations—New Factories and Increased Business of Old Ones—What They Have Done.

The News holds up a looking-glass to-day in which the city may survey its fair proportions. The business of the year now closing, and the outlines of last year's, are reflected. A comparative view is well calculated to intensify a feeling of satisfaction in the growth and solidity of the city.

Viewed from any standpoint, and judged upon any department of its varied interests, Indianapolis is to be congratulated on the thrift and prosperity which attend her. This is a city of homes, yet not homes of idleness and luxurious ease. Her people are workmen, and of a superior class. While it is famous, chiefly as a desirable place of residence, it is now characterized also by the material prosperity of all her enterprises. It is a smokeless city, yet teeming with industries. The close of 1889 finds the Hoosier capital with a population approximating 125,000. She is the only large city in the world which has natural gas at really cheap rates. She has had fewer failures in business than for years—only thirty-four all told, involving a loss of only $125,000. She has one new bank and an increase of banking capital of $300,000. Her bank deposits are more than $2,000,000 in excess of last year's, and her Clearing House business is more than five times that much over 1888. The solid men of Meridian street report an increase of wholesale business ranging from ten to thirty per cent. over last year. The retail interests are prosperous and enterprising. The manufacturing industries have increased their output fully ten per cent. Besides the many old firms of manufacturers who have enlarged and extended their business, there has been a reasonable increase in the number of new establishments. Some of them established during the year are as follows:

Armstrong Bros., Boiler Works, from Springfield, O.

Indianapolis Spring Factory, Anstead & Higgins (from Racine).

Indianapolis Wagon Company, capital $50,000.

Creamer & Scott, Carriage Manufacturing Company.

Dugdale Canning Company, capital $150,000.

Indianapolis Iron Fence Company, capital $10,000.

Williamson Bros., veneer kegs.

United States Lounge Company, capital $10,000.

Hines Shirt-Waist Factory, capital $7,500.

Lewis & Porter Cabinet Company, capital $50,000.

Indiana School Book Company, capital $300,000.

Conrad Hirschman, mattress manufacturer.

Acorn Steam Boiler and Heating Company, capital $6,000.

Premier Steel Company, capital $50,000 (in addition to the $500,000 of the old reorganized Rolling Mill Company).

Cassel Engine Works, reorganized.

D. E. Stone, furniture, reorganized.

American Card Company.

Holliday & Wyon, sadlery, enlarged and removed to new plant.

One of the most striking features of the city is her building and saving association interests. The magnitude of the savings through these institutions has never been appreciated. Over twenty-one thousand citizens are weekly laying up part of their earnings. A reporter for this paper has exhaustively considered the question, and his discoveries are elsewhere given in detail.

It is not in material resources alone that there has been an advance. There is an aroused public sentiment in all matters relating to municipal and national reform. Public buildings and monuments have stimulated love of art. Music, painting, literature, architecture have their followers in greater numbers, perhaps, than are found in any other city of equal age in the country. Facilities afforded by sixteen railroads centering here, and the assurance that every cause will have a hearing, serve to bring to Indianapolis an astonishingly large number of conventions. There were on the assignment book of the city editor of The News for the year 390 conventions, not including regular meetings of local significance only, nor lectures.

Neither are there any abnormally fat graveyards about the city; for despite the predictions based upon warm winter rhymes, Indianapolis has a lower death-rate than any large city of the Middle States. These conclusions are based upon the facts presented.

FEW FAILURES THIS YEAR,

And None of Them Were Manufacturers—Comparative Showing.

There have been fewer failures and for far less amounts in the aggregate in this goodly city in 1889 than there were in 1888. From Superintendent Henry Eitel, of Bradstreet's Agency, figures forming the follow

[Continued on Fifth Page.]

BRAZIL AS SHE IS NOW.

CAREFUL VIEW OF THE CHANGED CONDITION OF THINGS.

Pernambuco and Her Attitude to the Other Provinces of Brazil—Her Independence of the Action of Other Parts of Brazil.

NEW YORK, December 26.—A Washington special to the Times says: Brazilians in the United States are watching with grave concern the news from their native country. While they do not appear to be at all anxious for a restoration of the empire, it is evident that many of them look for troubles of a sort suggested by the recent disquieting dispatches concerning disturbances in the provinces. The reluctance of some of the most prominent men of liberal opinion to give their adhesion to the provisional government of Da Fonseca is taken as an indication that these men have intimated that it will be advisable to ascertain whether the new authorities will be entitled to general confidence, or whether they have undertaken something that they are not strong enough or broad enough to carry out.

A most significant thing in the estimation of well-informed persons was the refusal of Don Jose Mariano, in Pernambuco to accept the Governorship of Pernambuco. Mariano is described as a man of immense influence in a province that has interests almost absolutely apart from those of the provinces south of the San Francisco River. Among the aristocratic families of Pernambuco, as well as with the masses in that city, Mariano is a man whose judgment is as thoroughly respected and followed as his readiness to fight, if necessary, is acknowledged. The people of Pernambuco read their own papers and care nothing for what is said by those of other sections of Brazil. The city is the commercial and financial metropolis of the north.

Very much depends, according to a Brazilian authority, upon the course that Mariano advises the people of Pernambuco to take in the early future. If he should say "withdraw," there is no sort of doubt that Pernambuco would refuse to abide by the decrees of the provisional government at Rio and that it would be joined by neighboring provinces in establishing a new government of the northern provinces. The withdrawal of one province might be expected to be followed by the refusal of others to yield obedience to the commands of the Da Fonseca Government, and possibly lead to a general break up and a melancholy state of disorder in all of the provinces not controlled by the military forces.

A careful compilation of the expressions of the press shows that there is not one paper that has said anything critical of Dom Pedro. There have been many expressions of doubt about the expediency or timeliness of the declaration of the Republic. Conservative Brazilians who believe that the empire was carefully governed, and who thought it wise to continue it as long as Dom Pedro was alive, say that the most powerful influence against the declaration of the Republic in Brazil has been the disorderliness of the Republics that are its neighbors, while the empire, only a monarchy in name, has been free from convulsions for more than thirty years. There is hope among the Brazilians that a better disposition toward the Republic may be manifested, but there is a plain mistrust of the ability of the Rio administration to give assurances that will be acceptable. There is no fear of intervention by Germany or any other European Government.

Even if Germany dared to expose herself at home by undertaking any important foreign enterprise of that sort, it is believed that a hostile demonstration against Brazil would bring all the provinces together and develop a unity of the South American Republic that would be astonishing and perhaps unprofitable to all foreign nations interested in Brazilian affairs.

Foreign Ships in Brazil Waters.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The steamship Sirus, which left Rio de Janeiro December 4 and arrived here to-day, reports that several foreign war ships, among them the United States steamer Richmond, had arrived in the harbor, and that quietness reigned in the city, but that a riot had taken place in the Rio Grande district, although no particulars could be learned up to the time of sailing.

SHE MUST HAVE BLOOD.

The Abnormal Appetite Developed in a Young Texan Girl.

ATLANTA, Tex., December 26.—A malady of a most remarkable and distressing nature has recently attacked the young daughter of Winthrop Davis, who owns one of the largest saw-mills in this vicinity. The young lady is in her sixteenth year, and, when in her normal health, of an amiable, rather shrinking disposition, and possessed of no small claim to beauty, besides being intelligent and well advanced in her studies. About three months ago she fell into a low, melancholy state, and displayed a singular aversion to all society, refusing entirely to converse at times and exhibiting a sullen, angry disposition when questioned or remonstrated with.

All food was rejected for several days, until a piece of freshly killed beef was accidentally brought into her presence, when she threw herself upon it with all the savage greediness of a famished animal and began to tear and rend it with her teeth, sucking the blood with a shocking relish for the yet warm fluid. An unaccountable thirst.

Since then, at periods varying from three to seven days, she is seized with the same thirst for blood, and when brought in sight of it will drink it with avidity, in spite of all efforts made to restrain her. Such efforts are attended with much danger, for during these attacks she fails to recognize even the members of her family and will snap and bite savagely at any one attempting to molest her.

Her entire appearance undergoes a change, her usually gentle expression becoming inhumanly ferocious, her eyes bloodshot and glaring, while her jaws snap furiously and she keeps up a hideous snarling and growling. Her face becomes suffused with blood and her hair bristles on her head like that of an angry animal. Once satiated with blood she falls into a deep sleep, as if from intoxication, and in awakening seems to have no remembrance whatever of her singular attack and is once more her quiet, lady-like self, only complaining of severe headache, which frequently lasts until her next seizure.

Physicians who have seen her are at a loss to account for the cause of her malady and have up to the present failed entirely to relieve her. By the advice of several, attempts have been made to keep her from the sight of blood, but the result is so distressing that it is now thought best to allow her to gratify her unnatural thirst. Unable to do so otherwise, she attacked her own flesh, tearing it without any apparent pain and sucking the blood with avidity. Human blood excites her.

On another occasion, when seemingly at herself, her attention was attracted to a younger brother, who, having cut his hand, entered the house for the purpose of having the bleeding gash bound up. She instantly leaped across the room, and, without warning, seized the boy's hurt hand in her mouth and bit him to the bone. It was only with the greatest difficulty that she could be made to release him, and when finally forced to let go gave vent to her rage in hoarse cries, or rather screams, like a wild beast cheated of its prey.

Mr. Davis and his wife are persons of education and refinement, and profess themselves entirely unable to account for their daughter's peculiar affliction, as on both sides for generations there has never been any intemperance or mental disease.

A Christmas Eve Murder.

BLOOMFIELD, December 26.—During a drunken brawl at Lyons, this county, night before last, Lee City shot and instantly killed John Killian, and at once fled. Sheriff Thompson is in pursuit, and his arrest will likely be accomplished. Killian had a twin brother murdered about a year ago at the same place.

ACTING THEIR PART.

The Stage Burglars Do "a Little Job" For Accommodation.

"My two burglars gave an exhibition of their skill in St. Louis recently which wasn't down on the program," said Thomas H. Davis, manager of "The Stowaway," last night. "Saturday night the company was paid with checks on the First National Bank, instead of in cash, as is usually the custom, and when the members of the company went to the bank Monday morning to secure their money they found the cashier and other bank officials in a state of great excitement over the fact that the bank safe refused to open on the combination. There were no traces of burglars, and it was supposed that it was simply a case of accidental lock-out which so frequently happens in the complicated mechanism of a bank safe? The cashier and directors were discussing the advisability of telegraphing to Cincinnati for the services of a safe expert when my two fire and burglar proof annihilators, "Spike" Hennessey and "Kid" McCoy, came into the bank to get their checks cashed. When Hennessey presented his check to the cashier he was informed of the difficulty the bank was in. "Wot," he said, "don't I get no dough on this check?" The cashier, being a man of peace, apologized profusely and offered to accompany Hennessey and McCoy to another bank and see that they obtain the amount of their checks, and Treasurer Hogarty, of my company, suggested that Spike and Kid ought to open the safe, and after some parley the two reformed crooks were shown into the vault and began examining the safe. Hennessey twirled the dial a few moments and listened intently to the click of the tumblers inside the door. "What d'ye think, Kid?" he demanded of his partner. "The dog's rusty," replied that worthy. "That's what I think," said Spike. "Now, Mr. Cashier, you wait until I get my tools, and we'll have your safe opened in a pig's whisper." Hennessey went over to the hotel and returned shortly with his kit of tools. Kneeling down, he unscrewed the dial and took off the dial ring; he then fitted a brass cylinder on the door and forced about a pint of petroleum into the lock around the spindle. The Kid, in the the meantime, was industriously working the lock with a pair of nippers, and in about five minutes Hennessey turned to the Cashier and said: "She'll open now all right." Sure enough, when the Cashier worked the combination the lock clicked, the heavy bolts shot back and the big double doors flew open, revealing the bank's treasures piled up inside. When the bank officials offered to pay Hennessey and McCoy for their services, they shook their heads and Spike said, with a grin, "The balance is on the other side. We owe you bankers more than we'll ever pay."

CHRISTMAS GAME OF BALL.

Entertainments at Various State Institutions—Mrs. Taylor Remembered.

Probably the first game of base ball on Christmas ever played in this part of Indiana occurred yesterday at the Plainfield Reform School. The warm fine day was spent by the boys on the playground except at turkey—dinner time—and both foot and base ball were indulged in. At night a mammoth Christmas entertainment, prepared under direction of Mrs. Charlton, was given in the Chapel. A thirty-foot tree embellished the platform and there were songs and tableaux under its spreading limbs. Every boy received peanuts, candy, oranges, pop-corn and bananas.

At the Knightstown Soldiers' Orphans' Home the day was becomingly and happily celebrated. The children were all presented with tokens. There was singing, and Lieutenant Governor Chase and Mrs. Nettie Ransford and others delivered addresses.

Gifts in great numbers were distributed among the inmates of the Insane Hospital yesterday, and the unfortunate people enjoyed a holiday with evidences of thorough pleasure and appreciation. The dinner was sumptuous. One thousand six hundred pounds of turkeys were prepared. In the afternoon an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, etc., was given.

Each student at the Institution for the Blind found a present beside his or her plate at dinner yesterday. During the forenoon the students participated in some very nicely arranged Christmas exercises.

The Colored Orphans were not forgotten, either. The fifty-nine children in the home all found presents on their desks yesterday morning. Last night they were entertained with a magic lantern show.

The widow of the late Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., once editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, was made happy last evening by receiving a donation sufficient to pay off the mortgage on her home at No. 257 West Sixth street. The money was raised through the efforts of Dr. J. E. Gilbert. Rev. Mr. Taylor was during his lifetime the leading colored minister of the country.

THAT CELEBRATED BANK CASE.

Judge Howland Sustains a Plea of Abatement Asked by New et al.

Judge Howland, of the Circuit Court, this morning sustained the plea in abatement prayed by defendants in the suit of William Needham against John C. Wright, John C. New and others. The suit is known to the public as the Needham-Wright bank suit, and has been for several years one of the most prominent in the courts of the county. It grew out of the sale of stock in the old Indiana Banking Company to the First National Bank, when the defendants in the suit transferred $238,000 worth of stock, rated at sixty-five cents above par, for $392,000. Two suits were brought, one by William P. Needham, the only surviving stockholder in the Indiana Banking Company who did not make a personal assignment, and one by the receiver of the defunct bank.

The suits have been from one County Court to another several times, but have never been brought to trial but once. The result of that trial was a verdict for the plaintiffs for $154,700. The verdict was subsequently set aside, and pleas for abatement were argued in turn before Judge Howe of the Superior Court, and Judges Ayers and Sullivan of the Circuit Court. The case was last argued before Judge Howland several months ago, and the result is the decision of to-day.

Judge Howland submits a lengthy opinion, embracing a complete history of the litigation and conclusions of law upon the questions before him. He holds, in brief, that the surviving partners can not maintain an action, and that the plaintiffs in this cause had no cause of action at the time the suit was brought.

The decision is an important one, but it will not end the litigation, as the question at issue will be submitted to the Supreme Court.

State Chess Tournament.

The Indiana Chess Association is holding a tournament at English's hotel, the object of which is to select a representative to the United States tournament to be held at St. Louis next February. The winner in this tournament becomes the representative to St. Louis. Five games began at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and several more players are expected to arrive this evening. Four of Indiana's best players are present. They are Dr. T. F. Leach, of Judson; H. C. Brown, Anderson; J. M. Tomlinson, Alexandria, and E. T. Whitford, of Crawfordsville. The tournament will be concluded to-morrow.

A German Legislator Dead.

BERLIN, December 26.—Herr Voualwens, Vice President of the Bavarian Chamber of Representatives, is dead.

A Secret Holiday Marriage.

George H. Goins and Ada McBride were secretly married Tuesday night.

WHEN PILGRIMS CAME.

CELEBRATION OF THE LANDING OF THE CHILDREN OF DESTINY.

A Day Replete With Memories—Error in Changing From Old to New Style—How the Day Was Formerly Observed—Alluring Menu.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., December 26.—The two-hundred-and-sixty-ninth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock has just been celebrated, and is the one-hundred-and-twentieth observance of that event. The first celebration of the event occurred in 1869, and was conducted by the Old Colony Club, an association formed January 16 of that year. The club voted on December 20 that Friday next be kept by this club in commemoration of the first landing of our worthy ancestors in this place; that the club dine together at Mr. Howland's, and that a number of gentlemen be invited to spend the evening at the Old Colony Hall.

Friday was December 22, and this date was erroneously taken as the anniversary of the landing through an error in calculating the difference between old style and new, the variation being ten days in 1620 and eleven in 1752, when the change was made. The landing was made December 11, 1620, old style, and the true date is December 21, new style. The club's headquarters are in existence on Market street, being the rear portion of a meat market, but the old inn long since went the way of earth. On the occasion of the first celebration the club marched from its hall to the inn, headed by the Steward and Treasurer, Elkanah Cushman, bearing a folio volume of the Old Colony laws. A salute of small arms from a body of citizens was fired when the club appeared, and the pupils of Peleg Wadsworth's private school, which stands across the street, sang an appropriate song. The menu was simple, and was as follows:

1. A large baked Indian whortleberry pudding.
2. A dish of sauquetach.
3. A dish of clams.
4. A dish of oysters and a dish of codfish.
5. A haunch of venison, roasted by a first jack brought to the colony.
6. A dish of sea fowl.
7. A dish of fresh fish and eels.
8. An apple pie.
9. A course of cranberry tarts and cheese made in the old colony.

After the dinner the club held an evening meeting at its hall and added several names to its list of members. Among the members of the club who afterwards distinguished themselves were Alexander Scammell, who was afterwards a General in the Continental Army during the Revolution, and was wounded at the battle of Yorktown, dying a few days after; James Warren, President of the First Provincial Congress; Isaac Lothrop, representative of the town in that Congress. Elkanah Cushman was the grandfather of the late Charlotte S. Cushman, the distinguished actress. Edward Winslow has the proud distinction of having uttered the first public speech in memory of the Pilgrims, the occasion being the celebration by the club in 1770. At that time also Alexander Scammell contributed an original poem. Winslow was the fourth descendant from Governor Winslow, of the Pilgrim colony. He graduated from Harvard in 1765, was Naval Officer of this town and Register of Wills. He was a Loyalist when the Revolution broke out, and, removing to Boston, joined the royal army; guided Lord Percy to Lexington in 1775; was made Collector of the Port of Boston and Register of Wills of Suffolk County by General Gage; went to Halifax on the evacuation of Boston, and there Lord Howe made him Secretary of the Board of General Officers; thence he went to New York, and became Muster Master General of the troops in that city. In 1779 the refugees in Rhode Island made him their commander, and he did his duty in two campaigns, afterward going to Halifax, where he became Military Secretary, holding that position until his death in 1784.

Oakes Angiers became an eminent lawyer. The "sauquetach" mentioned in the bill of fare is a dish of Indian derivation and the spelling is now commonly "succotash." It is a thick, rich soup made from hulled white flint corn and beans, corned beef and boiled chicken, the fowls and meat being cooked and served separately, and the vegetable components being simmered in the meat liquor. When ready to be eaten the whole is mingled into a fragrant dish fit for any epicure. It is rarely seen outside of Plymouth, unless the cook comes from Pilgrim ancestors—although a dish of sweet corn and stewed beans often bears the old name. It is a common custom among the descendants of the old colony to commemorate the day by dining on succotash on December 21, and the demand for hulled corn, which, by the way, is as white as snow, often crowds the market and sometimes cleans it out.

From the simple little dinner and plain ceremonies of one hundred and twenty years ago, the custom of honoring the anniversary of the landing of the founders of civil and religious liberty has spread throughot the country, and its observance is becoming more prominent yearly. Plymouth alone celebrated up to ten years ago, and at that time the influence began to spread, until society after society has taken up the subject, and it is a common occurrence to read of the observance of the day in cities far removed from the original spot.

SHOEMAKERS' WAGES.

Five Thousand Operatives and the Outlook for Readjusted Wages.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 26.—The prices forming the scale of wages under which the shoemakers in this city have worked for the last year will become inoperative on January 1. A new scale must be fixed and the outlook for an agreement is gloomy. There are about thirty large factories in this city, and the industry gives employment to more than 5,000 men, women and boys. Two years ago a difference in the scale and the methods in vogue in some of the shops caused a strike which affected every factory except two and lasted nearly four months. After a dozen conferences between committees representing the manufacturers and unions an agreement was reached, concessions being made on both sides. Last January the operatives demanded and obtained an increase in the prices of cork kinds of work, and now the manufacturers say that unless these prices are cut down considerably they might as well go out of the business.

Rochester has had a monopoly in the West on several grades of ladies' shoes. The manufacturers say that Eastern factories have obtained this trade because the Eastern operatives are working on a much lower scale and can undersell Rochester. Several meetings of the Manufacturers' Association have been held, and although they were secret, it has been learned that the members have decided on a general shutting down, for a year if necessary, unless the employes will consent to reductions. The employes feel that they should have an increase over the scale at present in operation, and say that they will not work at any reduction. Committees from both sides have met this week, but have reached no understanding.

An Accident to Santa Claus.

TUSCOLA, Ill., December 26.—A serious accident occurred at a Christmas celebration in the town of Bourbon Tuesday night. Samuel Beardsley, a well-known merchant of the town, was enacting the part of Santa Claus at a Christmas festival, and was dressed in the usual costume, composed largely of raw cotton and other inflammable material. The cotton accidentally caught fire and in an instant Beardsley was enveloped in flames. He endeavored to reach the open air and in so doing plunged into the dense crowd—mostly women and children—that thronged the room and a terrible panic ensued. When the victim of the flames was reached by those retaining presence of mind enough to aid him, he was in a terrible condition, being burned from head to foot in a shocking manner. He can not live. A number of women and children were quite seriously hurt by being knocked down and trampled upon.

AN ALASKAN PRINCESS.

She Changes Husbands Whenever She Finds a Man Who Pleases Her.

[Mrs. John M. Thurston's correspondence Omaha World-Herald.]

After our visit to the industrial school at Sitka we retraced our steps to the Russian castle, and from thence started to see the homes of the natives. It has been the policy of both the Russian and the United States Governments to keep the natives by themselves in a separate quarter of the town. A strong stockade formerly shut them out from the portion occupied by the whites. This has disappeared, but the houses are still situated by themselves along the north curve of the bay. They are far superior in appearance to those in the other settlements which we visited. Each house is numbered and a record kept of its occupants, in order that the white authorities may be better enabled to locate any particular native. In the best one, distinguished by window blinds and a green painted porch, resides a veritable Princess, although there is nothing in her personal appearance to suggest her royal lineage. She is "fair, fat and forty," rejoices in the euphonious title of "Princess Tom," and is the most notable celebrity of the town. She speaks several laguages, among them Chinook, a sort of conglomeration derived from the Russian, Spanish, French, Mexican, English and Indian vocabularies. This curious dialect contains only about 1,000 words, although the significance of many of them may be varied by a change of accent. It was created by the Hudson Bay Company, has a printed dictionary and is the recognized language of trade from Oregon to Siberia. Princess Tom's familiarity with this language has made it easy for her to negotiate with all classes. It has long been her custom to take her canoe and go off alone up the rivers to the interior regions, where she obtains a cargo of furs, which she brings to market and sells at an enormous profit. By her thrift and industry she has accumulated the snug little sum of $40,000 or $50,000. As even the rude Siwash is a devout worshiper at mammon's shrine, she is the acknowledged leader of Sitkan society. Invitations to her balls are eagerly sought, but only granted to the most select representatives of upper tendom. The local (white) merchant showed us a black velvet dress just completed for this distinguished sovereign, and told us that she was extremely fond of finery and has a mania for being photographed.

During her career Princess Tom has had several husbands and has dismissed them in turn as she tired of their society. Consequently the Siwash whom she formerly honored with her favor, was not greatly surprised when, about a year ago, upon her return from one of her customary expeditions she was accompanied by a good-looking young fellow whom she introduced as her husband, "Tom." She was told that she must choose between the two, as the discipline of the Greek Church would not allow her to retain both. She begged hard for a little indulgence in the matter, saying "Jake" was old and would soon die and thus settle the difficulty. She was finally obliged to yield, and showed she was a woman of good taste by discarding Jake, while the present indications are that his younger and more successful rival will long continue to retain the Princess' affection, as in addition to being a "policeman" he is the manager of a profitable potato ranch on one of the fertile islands. He is, moreover, quiet, obedient and a good example of what a well regulated husband ought to be.

Wealth is estimated by blankets and those stored in the chests of Princess Tom are said to be wonderful in quantity and quality. The every day princess is an altogether different personage from the one who reigns supreme in social circles. She by no means despises a trade, but is always seen on "steamer days" exposing her wares for sale. We bought some fine baskets and mats from her and found her capable of driving very close bargains.

A CHANGING EMPIRE.

How the Free State of Congo in Africa Was Founded.

[New York Tribune.]

The story of the founding of the Independent State of Congo in its general outlines is not unfamiliar to the well-read public. There are many unique and interesting features of it, however, which have not hitherto been generally known. It is not easy to recall any important instances in former times of the subjugation of savage lands by European powers in which civilization did not chiefly "get forra'd on a powder-cart." The Spanish conquests of Mexico and South America reeked with bloodguiltiness, and with few exceptions the colonists of our own continent proceeded on the theory that the red man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. The English occupation of India was only effected through slaughter and wholesale plunder. The Russian advance in Asia has been one long aggression of the strong against the weak. And generally, throughout the world, the opening up of new realms to civilization has proceeded upon

The simple plan
That he shall take who has the power,
And he shall keep who can.

The founders of the mid-African Empire, however, moved upon entirely different lines. They approached the natives in peace and friendship, and with a scrupulous regard for their rights of life and property, even when the recognition of such rights involved interminable delay and increased labor. The African was regarded as the owner of the soil. A treaty was made with every chieftain whose territory was entered by the engineers who formed the invading army. Every rood of ground that was taken for permanent camps or trading-stations was paid for at a price satisfactory to the natives. All supplies, whether of provisions or of labor, were similarly paid for. In every relation the natives were treated with kindness and with justice, and it was made evident that the country was to be civilized by civilizing the aborigines, instead of exterminating them to make room for others. The subsequent history of this unique State bears out this principle. It has been an expensive job to open it up thus far, and the annual cost of maintaining the administration is heavy. Doubtless these expenses could be more than met by a drastic levy upon the natives. But King Leopold prefers to pay them out of his own private purse, and to keep the tax-rate in the Congo country at the lowest possible figure. Here, in brief, is a great empire founded, for the first time, on humanitarian principles, and administered at the expense of its ruler for the good of the inhabitants.

The Independent State of Congo is now an established fact. Thanks largely to our own Government, which took the initiative, it is recognized as a sovereign State by all the great powers of the world. Its flag is saluted with honor, and its credit stands high in the international money markets. Meantime, despite the raids of the slavers, the probable disaffection of Tippoo Tib, and the miserable blunderings that mar most of the map of Africa, progress is made apace in opening up this vast and rich region to the commerce and industry of the world. Steamboats navigate the great river, and steamship lines connect its ports with the ports of Europe. Work is now beginning on the railroad which is to span the rapids, and a few years hence, when it is finished, there will be a steam-power highway from the Atlantic coast to the very heart of the continent, and it will be the diversion of a pleasant winter holiday to visit, in ease and luxury, the scene of Stanley's most terrific struggles with untamed barbarism.

Flint Denounced—Mrs. Flint Free.

Judge Howland released from jail Clara Flint yesterday after hearing all the testimony in support of her petition for a writ of habeas corpus. In giving his decision the court denounced John Flint, the woman's husband, as "a perjured liar and a scoundrel, and I am sorry that I have not the power to remand him for Grand Jury action." Mrs. Flint had been arrested on a charge of attempting to shoot her husband, and was held to the Criminal Court by Mayor Denny.

STATE NEWS.

The Lawrenceburgh Register has entered upon its fifty-fourth year.

William Waldo, a well known resident of Pierceton, is on the missing list.

The Elwood Odd Fellows are holding a fair this week, with promising financial results.

The Valparaiso City Council has advanced liquor licenses to $250 per annum, the same to take effect next June.

A large catamount was shot and killed on the farm of Benjamin Luther, in Clarke County, Christmas eve.

A Terre Hautian is responsible for the assertion that fifteen years ago it was colder on the Fourth of July than on Christmas.

While George Schrack, near Montpelier, was attending a shooting match yesterday, he was accidentally and fatally shot by a friend.

Joseph M. Blagg, Town Clerk of Clinton, is on the missing list, with numerous creditors, who have seized upon his business effects.

Benj. Evans, of Knightsville, yesterday, while hunting, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen, and his recovery is doubtful.

The remains of John Kemp were found strewn along the L. E. & W. Railway track, near Elwood, yesterday, having been struck by a train during the night.

D. H. Swaim, of the Bluffton Chronicle, having been appointed postmaster of Bluffton, is so well pleased that he appears this week in an editorial return of thanks to everybody.

J. Moist, the nurseryman near Elkhart, on Christmas eve was assaulted by highwaymen and left in an unconscious condition by the roadside. The robbers found but little money.

Mrs. Ella Wasserman, whose eccentricities at Michigan City caused her arrest for attempted murder, is lying in the Laporte jail in a dying condition, and rapidly nearing the end of her adventurous life.

Mrs. Edgar French, of Ft. Wayne, prepared a Christmas tree for her children, and while arrayed as Santa Claus her flowing robes caught fire from the lighted candles, and she was terribly burned. There is fear she will not recover.

The Knights of Labor of Connersville held the semi-annual election of officers under the Australian system of voting, in order to educate its membership in the workings of the new law, and the result was successful and satisfactory to all.

Henry Morris, aged ten, of Lawrenceburgh, was dangerously shot in the face yesterday by a boy, who was playing with a toy rifle, and Willie Smith, aged fourteen, was struck in the back by a bullet from a similar weapon, which penetrated his lung.

Yesterday afternoon a fire alarm was sounded from the central station at New Albany, and when Fire Chief William Merker galloped up, he was confronted by Hon. George B. Cardwell, who presented the Chief with a costly gold pin on behalf of the Fire Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fisher, of Carroll County, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday. The gathering was a notable one, and was attended by a large number of pioneers of Carroll and adjoining counties, and friends were also present from Indianapolis.

Mrs. Fannie Williams (colored), aged one hundred and one years, is under arrest at Evansville, charged with assaulting Mrs. Norris, with whom she quarreled. Failing to give bond, she was placed in jail. Mrs. Williams was born a slave in Virginia, and she says the first thing she remembers of her childhood was "when the stars fell. It was early before daylight," she adds, "and they fell thick like snow."

The recent birth of triplets at Lawrenceburgh develops that there is a very bitter feud between the attendant physician and the secretary of the Health Board. The law requires that all births shall be reported, and a penalty is imposed for every day the report is withheld. The birth of the triplets was quite a local event, and unofficially became known to the secretary, but the failure of the physician to report it gives him an opportunity to enforce the law against his enemy, which will not be neglected.

The Terre Haute News describes a disgraceful scene in which three policemen attempted the arrest of a man named Lee, south of that city, for brutally whipping an aged couple. They fired sixteen times at the fugitive as he disappeared in the river bottoms, but failed to wing him. Their ill-luck preyed too heavily upon their spirits, and upon returning to Terre Haute they indulged in a carousal, for which the pitiful excuse is given that they were off duty, and therefore not violating the rules of discipline.

Sale of Real Estate.

Transfers to-day 13; consideration $24,285. Warren Tate to Frederick Loffler pt w ½ n e ¼ of 27, 15, 4, 20, 40 acres, $1,830. F. W. Swartz to James A. Carter et al, pt n w ¼ of 17, 15, 4, 1, 5 acres, $600. Adolphus Henzie, admr to Gottlieb Williams, lt 62 McCarthy's 1st West Side add, $410. Marshall Hinson to J. D. F. Carlin, lt 8 Lamme's sub, Hanna's sub of w ½ s w ¼ of 29, 16, 4, $200. John M. Simmons to F. S. Hipes, lts 27, 32 and 33, Fletcher, Jr.'s, n e add, $8,000. Sarah C. Pollard, q c, to Henry A. Pollard, n e ¼ of n e ¼ of 35, 17, 2, $500. Sarah McCoy to P. H. Jameson, lts 3 and 4, Ray et al's sub, lts 7 and 8, sqr 70, $5,500. Wm. L. Baker to Eliza Moore, lt 108 Bruce Place add, $2,400. Berkshire Life Insurance Company to Fannie W. Udell, lts 15, 16, 17 and 18, blk 19, North Indpls, $500. A. N. Hadley to Wm. H. Corbaley, lt 27, Kaufman's Woodside ad, $ 45. John L. Spaulding to Edward J. Chapin, lt 7, in o lt 4, west of White River, $800. Frank E. Johnson to John C. Parr, lts 39 and 40, blk 14, lts 21 and 22, blk 20, in West Indianapolis, also lts 286, 287, 288, in Allen's 2d ad to North Indianapolis, $1,600. Charles Allen to Fred J. Bosler, lts 74 to 79, Bybee's 1st W S add, $2,400.

Building Permits.

E. J. Chipin, shop, West Washington, across river, $100; Henry Burns, cottage, $750.

The Single Tax.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

The Standard, Henry George's paper, of November 16 came under my notice and in it he says: "We hold that to tax land values to their full amount will render it impossible for any man to exact from others a price for the privilege of using those bounties of nature in which all living men have an equal right of use; that it will compel every individual controlling natural opportunities to either utilize them by the employment of labor, or abandon them to others."

The paper also contains a communication from Lawrence, Kas., in which some of the views of the Professor of Political Economy in the State University are given. The professor (so the correspondent says) holds that "it is next to an impossibility to separate the earnings of capital from the earnings of rent."

On this Mr. George's comment is: "The earnings of land and the earnings of capital can not be separated." Are you sure the professor said this? If he did he ought to study a little political economy. Such matter is not calculated to help the inquirer to get an insight of Mr. George's tax theory.

If we could have an example from the Professor of Political Economy in the State University of Kansas, showing the difficulty of the separation of the earnings of rent and capital, and then a refutation of the example by Mr. George there would be something for the mind to "catch on."

One of the main points, however, of Mr. George's theory is that the land only shall be taxed, and not the improvements, and that the result will be, if his theory is put in practice, that farmers will not be as heavily taxed as they are under the present system. This may be so, but how are we to get satisfactory proof of it? Can a beginning be made that will lead to a satisfactory conclusion. The rental value of Indianapolis is greater than the rental value of any county in the State, not including Marion, but would this be true if the improvements on the land in the city were removed, and if you adopt the George theory you must seperate the land from the improvements; that is you must ascertain the rental value of the land as if it had no building on it, and when you attempt that don't you encounter the difficulty that the Professor of Political Economy in the State University of Kansas speaks of. It is probably true that the rental value of the four blocks or squares cornering at Washington and Meridian streets in Indianapolis is greater than any one of a dozen counties in the State. The friends and advocates of the George theory could get at the rental value of those four squares, and they could also ascertain how much tax is collected on them for State and county purposes. If we want to know what the single-tax theory will do, it seems we must begin in some such way as is here suggested. H.

Crawfordsville, December 24.

Pearson & Wetzel Paid $1,010

duty on 55 crates English earthenware.

THE MARKET NEWS.

The New York Stock Market.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

NEW YORK, December 26, 11 a. m.—The dullness which was so prominent a feature of the stock market on Tuesday again prevailed this morning, though Missouri Pacific, Reading and Lackawanna, Pacific Mail and Sugar Refineries all maintained a moderate degree of animation. In those stocks there was some movement, and Pacific Mail, after opening at 36¼, advanced to 37⅞, while Missouri Pacific declined from 71¾ to 71, the others moving backward and forward over an extremely narrow range. First prices were steady as compared with the final figures of Tuesday, but except in the stock mentioned, utter stagnation marked the dealings. Later, however, marked strength was developed in Sugar Refineries which, after opening at 56 and declining to 55¾, rose to 57⅞ and retained most of the improvement. At 11 o'clock the market was dull and steady to firm, but generally at opening prices.

NOON.—Money is close at 6@7 per cent. Bar silver 94⅞. In the stock market, after 11 o'clock, the active stocks of the first hour, with the exception of Lackawanna and Sugar Refineries, became intensely dull with the remainder of the list, and even in those stocks there was no further motion or feature. Dullness and stagnation settled down over the entire market, and at noon it was still in the same condition.

U. S. 4s, reg.	126¾	do preferred	75¼
do coup.	127½	Northwestern	111⅞
Pacific 6s of '95	116	do preferred	142
Adams Express	150	N. Y. Central	108¼
Alton, Terre Haute	40	N. Y., C. & St. L.	17
do preferred	110	do preferred	70
American Express	113	Ohio & Mississippi	21⅞
Bur., C. R. & N.	20	do preferred	83
Canada Southern	57	Ontario & Western	20¼
Central Pacific	33¼	Oregon Navigation	100¼
Chicago, Alton	133	Oregon Trans	35
Chi., Bur., Quin.	107¼	Pacific Mail	37
Chic., St. L. & Pac.	15½	Peoria, D. & E.	18
do preferred	40½	Pittsburg	156
Cin. San. & Cleve.	63	Pullman Palace	188½
Cleve., Columbus		Reading	38⅞
Del. & Hudson	145	Rock Island	98⅞
Del., Lack & West.	136⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	16
Den. & Rio Grande	16	do preferred	39
Erie	27	do 1st preferred	93
do preferred	60	St. Paul	70⅞
Fort Wayne	154	do preferred	114⅞
Hocking Valley	19¼	St. P., M. & M.	112½
Houston & Texas	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	34
Illinois Central	118½	do preferred	98½
Ind., Bloom. & W.	9½	Texas Pacific	21¼
Kansas & Texas	11⅞	Union Pacific	69¼
Lake Erie & West.	18	United States Ex.	83
Lake Shore	105½	W., St. L. & P.	16
Louisville & Nash.	86½	do preferred	31⅞
Louisville & N. Al.	38	Wells-Fargo Ex.	138
Memphis & Charls.	60	Western Union	83⅞
Michigan Central	97¾	Quicksilver	6¼
Mil., L. S. & West.	97	do preferred	38
do preferred	114	Atchison	33⅞
Mich. & S. L.	5½	So Pac	34⅞
do preferred	11½	C., C., C. & St. L.	70
Missouri Pacific	71⅞	do preferred	98
Mobile & Ohio	12	C., H. & D.	25⅜
Nashville & Chat.	100	do 1st preferred	65
New Jersey Cen.	122	do 2d preferred	43¼
Northern Pacific	31	Rich. & T. H.	21¼

Indianapolis Wholesale Market.

A few country merchants rattled the front doors of Meridian street wholesale houses yesterday, but found that business generally was suspended. There is some uncertainty as to prices in the produce market following the Christmas rush. In the general dry goods market, print cloths are somewhat weaker. There has been a strengthening in brown cottons. There is unusual activity in raw furs.

Dry Goods—Prints: American ½c Allen 6¼c, Arnold 6½c, Berlin fancy colors 6½c, Cocheco 6½c, Eddystone fancy 6½c, fancy Hamilton 6½c, Pacific fancy 6½c, Washington Turkey red 7½c, Harmony 5½c, Manchester prints 6½c, brown sheeting Atlantic A 7¾c, Atlantic D 7c, Appleton A 7¾c, Boot A L 7c, Continental C 6c, Clarke A 6c, Dwight Anchor 46 inches 8c, Pepperell E 7¼c, Pepperell R 6¾c, Saranac R 7c Pepperell 9-4 20c, Pepperell 10-4 22c, bleached sheetings Androscoggin L 7½c, Barker mills 36 inches 8c, Bartlett 6½c, Blackstone A A 7¾c, Chestnut Hill F 6c, Chapman X 6¾c, Dwight's Star S 8¾c, Fruit of the Loom 36 inches 8½c, Fitchville 7½c, Hill's Semper Idem 36 inches 8c, Hope 7¼c, Knight's cambric 7¾@9c, Lonsdale cambric 10c, Lonsdale 36 inches 8½c, Whitinsville 36 inches 8c, Wamsutta 36 inches 10½c, New York Mills 10½c, Utica 10-4 27½c, Corset jeans, Kearsage sateens 7½c, Naumkeag sateens 7½c, Rockport 6½c. Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 12½c, Amoskeag X fancy 10½c, Conestoga gold medal 13½c, B F 15c, C C A 12c, Shetucket S 8c, Swift River 8½c, Minnehaha 12½c, York 30-inch 10½c, Omega 30-inch 25c, Oanaburg and cheviots, Louisana plaids 8½c, Augusta 6½c Ottawa 5½c, Amoskeag stripe 8½c, plaids 9½c, Hamilton 10½c, Bates 7½c, Uncaville 8½c, Scotch finish 10½c, Pacific dress goods three-fourths poplin luster 7½c, cashmere three-fourths 8½c, alpaca luster 7½c, brocatels 10½c, cashmere A C 20c, gingham Lancaster 6¾c, Amoskeag 6¾c.

Canned Goods—Blackberries 75@80c, beans string 85@95c, Lima standards $1.15@1.50. Whortleberries $1.00@1.10. Cherries two pounds $1.05@1.10, Oysters one pound $1.10@1.15, two pounds $1.90@2.00, light pound 65@70c, two pounds $1.10@1.15. Peaches three pounds $2.25@2.50, seconds three pounds $1.65@1.75, pie peaches $1.05@1.10, six pounds pie $2.00@2.10. Pineapples Bahama, $2.50@2.75, standard two pounds $1.40@1.50, seconds $1.20@1.25. Plum damson two pounds $1.00@1.10. Soaked Peas 70@80c, early June peas $1.40@1.50. Raspberries $1.10@1.20. Strawberries 90c@$1.00. Salmon one pound $1.90@2.40. Tomatoes three pounds 95c@$1.40. Soaked corn 75@80c. Sugar corn 95@1.50.

Leading Drugs—Morphine $2.80@2.90, quinine 43@48c, opium $3.60@3.75, chinconidia 12@18c, borax 10@12c, camphor 43@45c, alcohol $2.12@2.20, asafoetida 15@20c, alum 3½c, chloroform 40@45c copperas per barrel $3.55, cream of tartar pure 33@35c, castor oil $1.28@1.30, oil of bergamot per pound $3.00@3.25, soda bicarb 5@6c, salts Epsom 4@5c, sulphur 4@5c, saltpeter 10@15c, turpentine 48@53c, glycerine 25@28c, bromide of potash 40@42c, lard oil 55@65c, linseed oil 59@62c, alum 3@4c, white lead 6½@7¼c iodide of potash $3.00@3.10, carbolic acid 45@50c.

Foreign Fruits and Nuts—Figs 13@15c, California London Layers new $2.75@3.00. Muscate three crown new $2.00@2.25 per box, Valencia 8@9½c per pound, Fard dates 9@10c per pound, Turkish prunes new 5@6c, Currants 6@7c for new, Citron 24@26c, Almonds Tarragonio 18@19c, Ivica 16@18c, New Brazil nuts 12½@15c, Filberts 11½@13c, Walnuts Naples 17c, French 12c, Pecans westerns 10@11c, Raw Peanuts 6@8c.

Groceries—New Orleans Molasses—Fair to prime 35@45c, choice 40@55c. Syrups—Medium 30@33c, choice 33@40c. Beans—Hand-picked peas $2.00@2.25c, medium $2.15@2.20, marrow 2.90@3. Coal Oil—8½@14c, according to degrees. Rice—Carolina 5@6½c, Japan 5½@6½c. Lake Salt—In car lots 90c. Starch—Pearl 2¼@3c; Champion Gloss 1 and 3-lb packages 5@5½c; corn 1-lb package 6@6½c.

Raw Furs—Raccoon, black and extra, 90c@$2; No. 1 large dark 75c, pale 60c, small and medium 40c, caught out of season 10@40c. Mink 50@60c, pale 40@50c, medium 30@35c, out of season 10@20c. Skunk—No. 1 black 90c@$1, half stripe 50@60c, long stripe 20@30c, out of season and white 10@20c. Muskrats—Fall 7@12c, winter 10@15c. Red fox 90c@$1, gray 10@65c. Otter $3@$6. Sheep pelts 20c@$1.

Seed—Clover—Red choice $3.25@3.50, prime $3.00@3.15, English choice $3.15@3.50, white choice $6.00@6.50, Alsyke choice $7.00@7.25, Alfalfa choice $6.75@7.00. Timothy—$1.60@1.75. Blue Grass—Fancy $1.05@1.15. Orchard Grass—Extra clean 80@90c, Red Top choice 40@50c. English Blue Grass—$2.25@2.40. Acme Lawn Grass—$2.00@2.25.

Tinners' Supplies—Best brand charcoal tin IC 10x14, 12x12 and 14x20 $7@7.25, IX 10x14, 12x12 and 14x20, $8.50@9, roofing tin IC 14x20 $5.75, 20x28 $11.50, block in pigs 26c, in bars 28c, iron 27 B 3.3½c, 27 C iron 6½c, best bloom galvanized iron 60 per cent. discount, sheet zinc 7c, copper bottoms 28c, planished copper 32c, solder 16@17c.

Iron and Hardware—Bar iron $2.00@2.20. Wrought charcoal bar $3.00@3.20. Horseshoes—Burden's $4.25@4.35, Perkins's $4.25@4.35, Walker's $4.25@4.35, mule shoes $5.25, cut nails rate for twelves, steel nails $2.50, horse $4.50 per box. Wire nails $3.10 rate. Powder—$5 per 25-lb keg. Shot—$1.40 a sack.

Hides, Tallow and Grease—Dealers' paying prices: Green hides 3½c, No. 1 cured 4½c, No. 2 3½c, dry flint 7c, salt dry hides 6c. Pelts—Lambs 50@80c, shearlings 25@50c, horse hides $2. Tallow—Prime 4c, No. 2 3½c. Grease—Brown 2½c, yellow 3c, white 4c.

Leather—Oak sole 30@33c, hemlock sole 24@27c, harness 26@33c, skirting 34@35c, black bridle per dozen $60.00@65.00, fair bridle $48.00@63.00 per dozen, city kip 50@70c, French kip 85c@$1.00, city calf skins 50@80c. French calf-skins $1.00@1.70.

Flour—Jobbing price: Spring wheat $4.75@5.50, patent $5.00, extra fancy $4.00, choice $3.00@3.50, family $2.00@3.50.

Wool—Tub-washed 37@38c, unwashed of medium and common grade 25c, coarse burry and cotted 17@20c.

Miscellaneous Produce.

Dealers' Selling Prices—Apples—Bellflowers or Vandevers $3.00@3.25 per barrel, Roman Beauties $2.50@2.75, Northern Spy $2.50@2.75, Rambo $2.50@2.75, Ben Davis $2.50@2.75, Wine Sap $2.00@2.25, Genitin $2.00 Baldwin $2.50@2.75, Northern Baldwin or Greening $2.50@2.75. In bulk, from car, choice per bushel 65@75c. Bananas—75c@$1.00 per small bunch, $1.25@1.50 large bunch. Cabbage—85c@$1.00 per barrel. Cider—$4.50@5.00 per barrel. Grapes—Malaga $6.50 a barrel 60 lbs gross, $8.00 a barrel 70 lbs gross. Honey—White comb best 17@18c, common 15@16c. Lemons—Choice 300s, $3@3.50 per box, fancy 300s, $4.00@4.50, 360s, $3.50@4.00; Malaga $2.50@3.25. Oranges—Jamaica barrel $4.50@5.00, Florida, in boxes, Brights $2.50@2.75, russets $2.25@2.50. Cranberries—Cape Cod fancy dark $11@12 per barrel, Jersey 10@11. Onions—Silver skin $1.50@1.75 per barrel, red $1.50. Pears—California 3-neck boxes $2.75@3.00. Potatoes—$1.00@1.25 per barrel, Choice Michigan 35@40c per bushel. Indiana best 32@35c Sweet Potatoes—Kentucky $2.50@2.75 per barrel, Jersey $4.75 per barrel, Virginia best brands $3, Illinois $3.75, Indiana $1.50@1.75. Game—Quail $1 per dozen; rabbits 75@90c, pheasants $4.50, venison 10c for whole deer, saddles 14@15c.

Indianapolis Grain Market.

Wheat—Market dull, No. 2 red 77c, No. 3 red 72@74c, rejected 65@68c, unmerchantable 50@55c.

Corn—The demand for local use is well supplied and corn is slow sale. Shippers are receiving but few interior orders, the greater part of the corn purchased being for seaboard markets. Holiday dullness pervades the market. No. 2 white 32@33c, No. 3 white 29½@30c, No. 4 white 28@29c, No. 2 yellow 30@30½c, No. 3 yellow 29@29½c, No. 2 mixed 30½c asked, No. 3 mixed 29@29½c, No. 4 mixed 28@28½c.

Oats—Easy, with local jobbers fairly well supplied. No. 2 white 24c, No. 3 white 22c, No. 2 mixed 21c, rejected 20c, unmerchantable 17c.

Bran—Local dealers are bidding $8.50; shippers bidding $8.

Hay—Timothy (choice) $11, No. 1 $10.25@10.35, No. 2 $8@8.25, prairie No. 1 $6.50@7, Iowa $7.50@8.

Inspections In—Wheat—No. 2 red 5 cars, No. 3 red, 2 cars, rejected 4 cars, total 11 cars. New Corn—No. 3 white 9 cars, No. 4 white 12 cars, No. 4 yellow 5 cars, No. 3 mixed 2 cars, No. 4 mixed 3 cars, ear mixed 2 cars; total 33 cars. Oats—No. 3 white 1 car. Hay—No. 2 timothy 1 car, screenings 1 car. Total in 47 cars; for preceding day 17 cars.

Sugars and Coffees.

Sugars—Hards 7¼@8½c, confectioners' A 7@7½c, off A 6⅞@6¾c, coffee A 6½@6¾c, white extra C 6¼@6½c, extra C 6@6¼c, good yellow 5⅞@6c, fair yellow 5¾@6c, common yellow 5½@5¾c. Roasted Coffees—Banner, Lion, Arbuckle's and McCune's Arabian 24¾c, Schnull & Co.'s Standard 23¾c, Gates's Champion 23¾c. Green Coffees—Ordinary 19½@20½c, good 20½@21½c, choice 22½@23½c, fancy 4½@25½c, Java 28½@28¾c.

Eggs, Butter, Poultry and Feathers.

Shippers' Paying Prices: Eggs—16c. Country Butter—Choice roll 8@10c, sweet 6@8c, common 4@6c. Live Poultry—Hens and chickens 6c per pound, choice fat young turkeys 8½@9c, old toms 5c, ducks 5½c, geese (full feathered) $5.00@5.40 per dozen. Feathers—Prime goose 35@38c per pound, ducks' 20@25c per pound.

Indianapolis Provision Market.

Smoked Meats: Sugar Cured Hams—"Reliable" Brand, 9@11½c. "Primrose" brand 9½@10½c, boneless ham 8½c. California hams 6c. English breakfast bacon (clear) 10c, English shoulders 6½@7c, dried beef hams 8¼c, bacon 6¾@7¼c. "Morgan & Grey" Brand—Sugar-cured hams ½c less than "Reliable," English shoulders ½c less, English breakfast bacon 8½, dried beef hams 7c. "Porter" Brand—New York cut shoulders, 10 to 12 pounds average, 6¼c. D. S. and Pickled Meats—English-cured, clear sides unsmoked 6¾c, backs 6¾c, bellies 7c, bean pork per barrel of 200 pounds $13.50; ham and rump pork per barrel $10.00. Lard—Pure kettle-rendered in tierces 7¼c, in half-barrels ⅛c advance on price of tierces. 50-pound cans ¼c, and 20-pound cans ⅜c advance. Hoosier Packing Co.'s lard in tierces 6¼c. Fresh Meats—Tenderloins 12c, sausage link 7c, bulk 6½c. Spare ribs 5¾c, trimmings 5c. Bologna—Skin 6½c, cloth 6c.

Indianapolis Live Stock Market.

Receipts of Cattle Light—Hog Market Active—Light Receipts of Sheep.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Dec. 26.

SHIPPING CATTLE.—Receipts light. Market steady on good cattle; common grades dull.

Export grades	$4 00@4 75
Good shipping	3 50@3 75
Medium shipping	3 00@3 35
Fair shipping	2 50@2 75
Common shipping	2 00@2 25

BUTCHER CATTLE.—Receipts also light. Good butchers' cattle in fair demand at quotations. Common stuff dull.

Good to choice heifers	$ 3 00@ 3 50
Medium to good heifers	2 25@ 2 75
Fair to medium heifers	1 75@ 2 25
Common to fair heifers	1 25@ 1 50
Good to choice cows	2 25@ 2 50
Fair to medium cows	1 75@ 2 00
Common to fair cows	1 00@ 1 50
Veal calves	2 50@ 4 00
Bulls	1 50@ 2 25
Cows and calves	15 00@35 00

HOGS.—Receipts 2,000. Market active at prices about the same as the ruling prices of Tuesday. All sold; closing steady.

Good to choice medium and heavy	$3 60@3 65
Heavy mixed	3 55@3 60
Light mixed	3 45@3 55
Good to choice light	3 50@3 60
Heavy roughs	3 00@3 25

SHEEP.—Receipts light. Market quiet on all grades.

Good to choice lambs	$5 00@5 50
Fair to medium lambs	4 00@4 50
Common to fair lambs	3 00@3 75
Good to choice sheep	4 00@4 75
Fair to medium sheep	3 50@4 00
Common to fair sheep	2 00@3 00
Bucks, per head	2 00@3 50

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—Cattle—Receipts 600 head. Market steady.

Hogs—Receipts 2,500 head. Market higher.

Fair to choice heavy	$3 50@3 60
Yorkers and packing	3 40@3 55

Sheep—Receipts 300 head. Market firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

TOLEDO, December 26.—Opening—Wheat—Cash 81c, December 81¼c, May 85c, Lake Shore 81¼c. Corn—Cash 32c, May 33¾c.

TOLEDO, December 26.—Close—Wheat—December 81c, May 85c bid, Lake Shore 81c. Corn—Cash and December 32c, May 33½c. Oats—Cash 23c, May 24c bid. Seed—December and January $3.47½, February $3.60, March $3.57½.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Wheat—Receipts 23,650 bushels, sales 328,000 bushels; quiet and steady at ⅛c decline; January 85⅜@85⅝c, March 88c, May 88⅜@89 1-16c, June 88@88 1-16c. Barley—Dull; State 58@60c, Western 50@55c, Canadian 59@73c. Corn—Receipts 152,000 bushels, sales 1,200,000; active and easier; mixed Western 38¾@40c. Oats—Receipts 95,000 bushels, sales 1,000 bushels; dull, easier; western 27@35c. Beef—Steady; plate $7.75@8.00, extra mess $7.00. Pork—Quiet and steady; mess $10.25@10.75, extra prime $9.50@9.75. Lard—Easy and quiet; steam rendered $6.20. Butter—Receipts 5,842 packages; slow and easy; western dairy 8@19c, western creamery 14@27c, Elgin's 28@29c, imitation creamery 10@20c. Cheese—Receipts 3,170 packages; quiet and barely steady; state 8¼@10½c, fancy September 10½c, do. October 10c, western 8@10c, skims 2@8c. Eggs—Receipts 2,358 packages; firm and quiet; Western 25@26c. Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining 5c, centrifugal 96° test 5⅞c, refined easy, powdered 6¾c, granulated 6¾c, crushed 7⅜c. Coffee—Rio dull; fair cargoes 14½c, options at 15@20 points decline and quiet. Spirits turpentine—Slow and easy at 43½@44c. Molasses—Nominal.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 26.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
Dec.	*77⅜	*77⅜	*77⅜	*77⅜‡
Jan.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞†
May	82⅛	82⅛	82¼	82⅜
Corn—				
Dec.	31†	31⅞	31	34⅜*
Jan.	30⅛	30⅛	30	30⅜
May	32-	32-	31⅞	31⅞†
Oats—				
Dec.				20‡
Jan.	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛
May	22⅜	22⅜	22	22⅜
Pork—				
Jan.	9 12½	9 12½	9 02½	9 05
Feb.	9 22½†	9 22½	9 15	9 15
May	9 55	9 55	9 45	9 45
Lard—				
Jan.	5 85	5 85	5 82½	5 82
Feb.	5 85-			5 85
May	6 00	6 00-	6 00	6 00†
Ribs—				
Jan.	4 65†	4 65-	4 65	4 65
Feb.	4 67½†			4 67½
May	4 85-			4 85

*Ask. †Bid. ‡Nominal. ‡Sales.

TWO GREAT ART MASTERS

THE BARYE COLLECTION AND VIEWS OF MILLET.

People Without Information Persist in Talking of Art—The Barye Monument Association—The Life of the Maker of L'Angelus.

[Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.]

NEW YORK, December 16.—"There's nothin' so becomin' to a fool as a shet mouth." One of Chas. Egbert Craddock's ignorant old women said this in the wilds of the North Carolina mountains; she might have said it in the elegant galleries of the American Art Association, New York City. Mark Twain's bon mot, "The less a person knows about a thing the better able he is to give an opinion," was doubtless inspired by some would-be art critic. It is certainly strange that those who have not the mind, the soul to appreciate the great works of Millet, Corot, Daubigney, should unveil, expose, flaunt the pitiable fact. The exhibition under the auspices of the Barye Monument Association of New York marks an era in the history of art. Not long ago the Barye Monument Association of Paris had an exhibition for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a monument to Louis Antoine Barye, one of the greatest artists of the age—or all ages. On account of the Paris Exposition this exhibition was not a financial success. A number of prominent American collectors and financiers (Wm. T. Walters, Henry Marquand and others) formed an association to complete the raising of the funds for the Barye monument in Paris.

The exhibition has never been approached in America and is much finer than the one in Paris. It is made up of one hundred masterpieces by the friends and cotemporaries of Barye, called the Phalanx of 1830. The pictures and bronzes are owned and loaned by American collectors. The first gallery contains nearly 500 bronzes with about 100 etchings or water colors by Barye. There is also an interesting portrait of the artist by Bonnat, life-size, half-length. It shows the man strong, earnest, thoughtful, a close observer and full of intelligence. He lived eighty years, and for fifty years was famous. Why he preferred animals to men is not known, but it is a fact. Perhaps he adoped the French phrase: "Plus je connais, les hommes, plus les chiens." One day a wealthy snob called to give an order for his bust, stipulating it be signed by the artist in full, adding: "I have plenty of money and don't mind paying a good price for it."

"It's of no consequence to me how much money you have," said Barye, "my time is occupied with beasts, not fools."

It gives one a strange sensation to be suddenly surrounded by animals of every kind, full of intense action, fairly alive. Panthers creeping, tigers leaping upon their prey. Elephants crushing savage tormentors. Venomous serpents crawling; fierce lions devouring—a fight of all savage animals. The variety is marvelous, the treatments masterly, showing exact knowledge. The four galleries above are filled with paintings by his friends of the Barbizon school, Millet, Corot, Daubigny, Delacroix, Dupre, Decamps, Diaz, Troyon, Rousseau, with Gericault as the founder of the school.

Millet's "Angelus" holds the place of honor, and crowns the collection, as it does his life work. A sky luminous and wa m with the after-glow; air vibrating, as with the harmony of the distant church bells announcing evening prayer; earth silent and dark with the approach of night; between, bringing heaven and earth into intimate union, are two human figures standing with bowed heads and reverently folded hands. The implements of toil—the burdens and weariness of life—are dropped during this holy communion. Millet's spirit was pure, gentle, devout, strong, serene, happy. His was a life of self-abnegation. There was never a moan, or a cry; he submitted to the law of human life without ever dreaming of calling any one to account for it. Pinching poverty gave him not a moment's grace. Black bread and anxiety were his daily food. The keynote of his life was given in his mother's morning greeting. "Wake up, little Francois. You don't know how long the little birds have been singing glory to God." So his life began, with a tender father and a gentle mother to open the eyes of his soul to all that was good and true and beautiful. His only books were the Bible and Virgil, which he read constantly (and always in Latin, the priest, his uncle, being his instructor). Millet tried to imitate the priests in the old Bible, doing the fields and meadows before him, the garden, the stables, and the passing animals. One day, returning from church, his attention was caught by a man bowed with age, going wearily home. He saw the movement, the perspective of the bent figure for the first time. On reaching home, he drew it from memory. His parents recognized it at a glance and laughed—it was his first portrait. During the noon rests, while his father slept, Millet drew. He could not be spared from the furrows, but he grew strong in body and mind.

At eighteen be was a Hercules, with clear, serene, brown eyes, which saw every beauty of earth and sky. At length his father took him to Mouchel (pupil of David, an artist of Cherbourg) with some of his drawings to see if Francois had enough talent to "earn a living at the trade." The artist exclaimed "your son is made of the stuff of a great painter. And you will go to perdition for keeping him so long."

His study now began in earnest, not only drawing, but books. He devoured everything he could lay his hands on, from the almanac to Shakespeare, Gœthe, Homer, Burns, etc. His masters taught him little. His was a slow growth, a steady development. At twenty-three he was sent to Paris. But he could not understand Paris, nor could Paris appreciate him. They called him "the wild man." He felt as if nailed to a rock. He painted unsigned portraits for one or two dollars, signs for shops as a sailor for a sail-maker to earn his daily bread. This was crowded in with his daily studies. He found 'art is no pleasure trip; it is a fight; a mill which grinds.' He painted every variety of subjects, classical, historical, mythological, idylic, biblical. His pictures were refused or returned. A friend suggested to him to paint nude women, as people liked that. So he painted "Women Bathing"—a picture of beautiful women and innocent children. The artists recognized him as "the master of the nude." One day standing before a shop window where this picture was he overheard two young men: 'Who painted that?' 'A fellow called Millet, who paints only naked women.' The artist was cut to the heart, for in his pure mind there was the holiness of beauty, as well as the beauty of holiness.

He told the incident to his wife, adding: "If you consent I'll paint no more of this sort. Living will be harder than ever, but I will be free to do what I long have wished." Mme. Millet answered, "I am ready." From that time he devoted himself absolutely to rustic art. The remainder of his life was spent in Barbizon. In the mornings he worked in the fields, the afternoons were spent in the low, cold, dark room called studio. At evening he wandered through forest and field. He would throw himself on the ground, saying: "My God, how good it is under Thy heaven. Charms of the country! I find more than charms; I find infinite glories." Dandelions to him were halos. A figure in the distant field against the sky, bowed down with its load of faggots, was the spirit of the plain. Sowing, reaping, grafting were noble acts, having a beauty and nobility of their own. To him there was a hidden poetry in all this. He exclaimed: "Oh, sadness of wood and field! I should miss too much in not seeing you." His pictures are the echo of country life, its hard work, its anxiety, its misery, its peace. It was a language hitherto unknown. "The gay side of life never shows itself to me," he said. "I have never seen it. I don't know where it is. The gayest thing I have seen is the calm, the silence which is so sweet in the forest or the cultivated land. It is always very dreamy, and a sad dream, though often very delicious."

For twenty years the Paris Salon refused his pictures. But at length the French Government acknowledged him a master. At the sale, July 1, 1889, royalty of blood and royalty of money struggled for this masterpiece, the Angelus. The first bid, $20,000, was greeted with hisses. Those in charge of the sale announced no bid less than $60,000 would be heard. Instantly a bid of $80,000 came from the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington. The American Art Association, New York, followed with $100,000. The French Government bid $101,000, and the French portion of the crowd rose en masse shouting subscriptions of 10,000, 20,000 and 100,000 francs additional. The French Minister of Fine Arts was conqueror amidst a storm of applause. The terms of the sale were immediate cash payment. The Government failed to ratify their agent. The American Art Association carried off the prize at $110,600. Twenty-five years ago the artist received $300 for this picture in his bare little studio at Barbizon.

The exhibition closes the 15th of January.

SUSAN M. KETCHAM.

DERELICTION OF DUTY.

A Boy of Whom a Great Deal Was Expected.

[New York Sun.]

At about the age of fifteen I went to clerk in a country store in Indiana, and among my other duties was that of sleeping in the store nights as a protector. It was a great big barn of a store, standing at a crossroads, four miles from a town, and the owner lived about forty rods away. The idea of my being any real value as a protector was absurd, but the understanding was that I was to sleep there, and I did. I had a room up stairs, one corner being partitioned off, and I never got into that bed that I did not cover up my head and shake and shiver with fear until sleep got the better of me.

One Saturday night, after several hundred dollars had been paid in, the proprietor hid the roll in a tea chest, locked up the big safe, and went home, leaving me to close up. When this had been done I got to bed, but about midnight was awakened by some noise down stairs. After listening for awhile I became sure that some one was in the store, and I crept out of bed under the belief that the big, dark floor room would be safer for me in case any one came up stairs. There was a hatch or opening in the center of the room, and I crept softly to this and looked down upon the heads of three men working at the safe. They could not have known that I slept in the store, as no one had been up, and as they were taking matters as cool as you please. It was an old-fashioned safe, and they had stolen tools from a blacksmith in town to open it.

"How much do you figure on?" asked one.

"Four hundred," replied another.

"What's that a-piece?" asked a third.

All began to figure, and after ten minutes they made it out that each would get $250. This tickled them, and they began work. It was wonderful how that old safe held out. For three long hours they hammered and banged and pounded, taking turns as they tired out, and about 3 o'clock in the morning they got in. They almost had a fight to see who should first pull out the money, and when it was discovered that an old-fashioned sixpence, with crossed marks on it, and a dollar-bill on a busted State bank constituted all the wealth behind the iron door, there was a moment of awful suspense. Then they began at each other, and each robber, his father, mother, brothers and sisters had to take it. They called each other liars, thieves, swindlers, barn burners and everything else they could think of, and finally a three-cornered fight began. In the struggle one of them was knocked unconscious, and the other two left him and skipped out. It was getting daylight now, and I went down, found the fellow quiet, and tied his hands and feet with a clothes line. I had just concluded when he opened his eyes, realized his situation, and worked a sweet smile to his face as he said:

"Say, bub, I'm awful glad to see you. I'm the Rev. Stephen Baker of Lafayette, you know, and have wandered out here in my sleep, and got into this place somehow. I often walk in my sleep, but hardly ever go as far as this. My! but what will my congregation say if I'm not back on time! Just throw the ropes off, bub, and I'll be going as fast as I can. The Lord and me love little boys. Can't you come to my Sunday school?"

But I ran and told the merchant, and the "Rev." was ultimately landed in State prison. As a reward for my efforts the owner of the store said to me, as he surveyed the ruined safe: "Look at that wreck, and it's all your fault! What in thunder do I pay you $2 a month for, except to keep robbers off, and here you've went and let two of 'em git away!"

CARNEGIE ON CLEVELAND.

The Remarkable Position Held by the Ex-President.

[Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).]

If the American people were not a great people—great in their moral as well as in their intellectual character—it would be impossible to account for the extraordinary popularity of ex-President Cleveland. It is the rule all the world over to let "the stricken deer go weep" unpitied and unfriended, to let the vanquished in the race go all apart to sing his sullen hymns of defeat; but here, at least, is one notable exception to the rule. Upon every important social, political or business occasion, the ex-President is placed at the head of the feast; he is everywhere sought out and honored by his countrymen, and everything that he says is listened to and loudly praised or condemned by political friends or enemies. There is no other citizen of the country whose sayings or doings attract such general attention as do his. People who do not agree with him politically respect, esteem and admire him, and here is that loud and rabid, if not powerful, disciple of protection, Andrew Carnegie, proposing that "we" shall run him again for President. At the dinner given last weak in Boston by the Merchant's Association of that city Mr. Carnegie said:

Why not run our ex-President again? I, before the next time comes around, may accord him my distinguished support. Whether he is or is not renominated, this I delight in saying, that in any position, in no position, ex-President Cleveland carries with him the genuine respect of people of every shade of opinion and of all parties.

Mr. Carnegie is, if not a great man, the representative of those great industrial operators and of those economic opinions with whose opinions on the tariff ex-President Cleveland is at war, and, apart from that, Mr. Carnegie, from his position, is as good as another to show by reflection the state of public sentiment with regard to Mr. Cleveland. According to all ordinary rules, the ex-President, defeated, a quiet, professional gentleman, should be unnoticed and unsung; but he is evidently not that kind of an ex-President. He is noticed, honored, everywhere, and for the very simple reason that his countrymen have recognized in him a genuine patriot, not a mere selfish politician; a courageous, honest man, who dared to proclaim his principles at a time and under circumstances which made it perilous and, as events proved, fatal to do so. Mr. Cleveland is a strong, fibrous man physically, mentally, and morally, and his countrymen know that he is. Their regard for him is quite as creditable to them as it is honorable to him.

How Things Go in Life.

[New York Sun.]

McFingle—Do you know that seedy-looking individual over there?

McFangle—Yes. He's the inventor of one of the most wonderful and useful engines in the world.

"Indeed! And who is that handsomely-dressed, prosperous-looking man to whom he is talking?"

"Oh, he invented an oil can to use on the engine invented by the other."

Tennyson's Theology.

[Henry Van Dyke in "The Poetry of Tennyson."]

The theology of Tennyson has been accused of a pantheistic tendency, and it can not be denied that there are expressions in his poems which seem to look in that direction, or to look decidedly away from the conception of the universe as a vast machine and its Maker as a supernatural machinist who has constructed the big watch and left it to run on by itself until it wears out.

FASHIONS IN AFRICA.

Black Belles Comply With Its Capricious Laws Just as Other Women Do.

[Thomas Stevens's cor. New York World.]

As we had supplied our men liberally with cloth to trade for food, and were remaining a day for purposes of traffic, the Wa-Teita celebrated the occasion by turning out in their most gorgeous costumes. Gorgeous is hardly the word to apply to the get-up of the African savage, but it may well be allowed to stand in regard to the gala costumes of the plump and oily-skinned Wa-Teita belles, who fairly took possession of our camp on this occasion. The ladies of this tribe believe in the time-honored idea of enhancing their charms, instead of concealing them. To carry out this happy feminine conceit they array themselves almost exclusively in a costume of beads, of which ornaments they manage to wear a most astonishing quantity. Young women came strutting proudly into our camp with certainly not less than thirty or forty pounds of beads, of various bright colors, disposed about their persons. As the ladies of Western Asia carry about in the form of jewels and gold coins their husband's surplus wealth, so the belles of Teita burden, and, at the same time, decorate themselves with their little all in beads.

The weight of beads they carry and the manner in which they are worn must be exceedingly uncomfortable. But they care no more for comfort where fashion is concerned than do the ladies of Paris or New York. The savage belle is, in fact, always a greater votary of fashion than her civilized sister. If Miss Fashionplate, of America, converts herself into a wasp and the Golden Lily of China discards her feet at the dictates of fashion, rest assured that the dark daughters of the Savage Continent act well up to their lights in the same direction. But the M'Teita belle does nothing very absurd. There are no holes bored in her lips, nor is her well-oiled body disfigured by tattooing as are the women of many savage peoples. She files her front teeth to a sharp point, which leads you to draw irreverent comparisons between her knowing smile and the jaws of a rat-trap. Her chin is elevated like a British soldier's by the enormous collar of beads she wears, and various other little peculiarities reveal themselves to our eyes or our nostrils as she poses before our tent to be admired; but with all this, I say, she is neither a human wasp nor a person who has to be carried pick-aback from having destroyed her feet.

Stole Every One of Them.

The patrons of Pope's Theater, in St. Louis, have dropped a dime in the slot and pulled out an opera glass for the last time. Not one of the opera-glasses remains in the theater and the boxes have all been removed. There were 145 of these glasses at the start, and every one of them has been stolen.

DIED.

SULLIVAN—Lorenzo Dow, aged forty-two, died 7:40 p. m. Monday. Funeral from residence, 95 Broadway, Thursday, 10 a. m.

SCANLAN—James R., died December 25, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., aged thirty years. Funeral to-morrow at 1:30 p. m., at residence, 156 West McCarty st. Friends invited.

DEHART—Harry, son of Auston and Inriah L., Tuesday morning, December 24. Funeral Thursday, December 26, at 2 p. m., from residence, 180 Sheldon street. Friends invited.

IRONS—Harry, Tuesday, December 24, at 9 p. m. (Bookbinder at W. B. Burford's). Funeral from his mother's residence, No. 193 West Maryland street, Sunday at 2 o'clock. Employes at Burford's and friends invited.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ATTENTION—Knights of Honor. To the members of Washington Lodge, No. 114, you are hereby notified to meet at the lodge room, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, Friday December 27, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother Wm. Wundram, who died December 24, at 12 p. m. All sister lodges are invited to attend.
W. F. TAYLOR, Dictator.
J. D. ROOK, Reporter.

MONUMENTS.

YOUNGBLOOD & REARDON, 176 Virginia avenue. Great sale of monuments.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

AN election will be held by Capital City Lodge, No. 97, K. of P., on Monday evening the 30th inst., to elect one Trustee.
W. C. DURBON, C. C.
S. C. HOVEY, K. of R. and S.

P. O. S. A. CAMP 5, meets Friday evening December 27. Election of officers and payment of dues. Work in White degree. Visiting brothers welcome.
E. C. CORBET, Pres.
J. H. SPRINGER, R. S.

MASONIC—Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564, F. and A. Masons. Special meeting in Masonic Temple this (Thursday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in the third degree.
J. W. STAUB, W. M.
WM. H. SMYTHE, Secretary.

K. OF P.—Indianapolis Lodge, No. 56, meets in regular convention Thursday evening, December 26, at 7:30 o'clock. Election of officers and one trustee to serve for three years from January 1, 1890; last night for payment of dues, and new by-laws to be taken up for final action.
GEO. T. BRENING, K. of R. & S.
A. F. SIDOW, C. C.

CHURCH NOTICE.

CHURCH NOTICE—The members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, Ind., are hereby notified to meet in the church, Thursday, January 2, 1890, 7:30 p. m., to elect trustees and other officers for the year 1890. Chas. H. Evans, Secretary. Indianapolis, December 19, 1889.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HOLDER of ticket No. 41 draws guitar at 171 East Washington st., room 2.

CALL at the new furniture store, 297, 299 and 301 Virginia avenue, for bargains.

JULIUS MIESSEN, confectioner and caterer 180 Virginia ave. Telephone 598.

RAZORS AND SHEARS ground at Barbers Supply House, 27 and 29 Circle st.

I RECOMMEND Bowen's Tar and Wild Cherry J. C. Dalton, Bates House hat store.

ABSOLUTELY PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. Mill 430 North Alabama. Lowe Carey.

MONTANI BROS.' ORCHESTRA—Music furnished for all occasions. 170 N. Alabama.

"STANDARD" SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 172 East Washington street, open every night.

PATENTS, copyrights, trade-marks procured. C. P. Jacobs, Attorney, 60 East Market st. Circular free.

DR. C. S. GOAR, office 601 South Meridian st. Office hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 280.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

WE RECEIVE NEW GOODS daily in furniture, and are thereby able to suit everybody in this line, as our stock embraces everything to completely fit up a house. Marriage contemplaters will find us prepared to fully satisfy their tastes and desires. J. W. Connelly, 68 East Washington st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

NEW THREE-ROOM HOUSE, hard wood finish, papered; corner lot; east front; everything complete; plenty of shade; in building association. Jacob Miller, corner Belmont ave. and Grandview st., Haughville.

TAKEN UP.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

CREAMERY AND BUTTER.

NOTICE to butter consumers and dealers; Clark's new creamery is now open. Call at 74 North Delaware st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

GOOD white girl. 383 N. Illinois st.

A GOOD girl, good wages. 31 South Tennessee st.

GOOD GIRL for general housework. 39 College avenue.

GIRL for general housework. 813 North Alabama st.

GIRL for down-stairs work; no washing. 230 East New York.

A FEMALE RESTAURANT COOK. 177 West Washington st.

COMPETENT COOK, with recommendations. 365 N. New Jersey st.

SEE FULLER, 108 North Pennsylvania, for cloaks and dress goods.

GIRL for general housework; call immediately. No. 303 East Market st.

LOWE CAREY—Pure buckwheat flour, hominy, meal, feed. Telephone 939.

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL, with reference. 182 South Illinois st.

GIRL for general housework; small family. 370 Home ave., near College ave.

FEATHERS RENOVATED, bought and sold 116 Massachusetts ave. E. F. DuBois.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSEKEEPER, for high-class boarding-house. Address F 20, care News.

GIRLS for housework, factories and hotels immediately; best pay. 75½ East Washington.

AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework, immediately. 853 North Pennsylvania.

HAVE your worthless teeth painlessly extracted and the others put in good condition by Mary C. Lloyd, dentist, over Fletcher's Bank.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Vance Block; do not waste your time with poor teachers; attend the best; teacher experienced, practical reporter. Elevator, no tiresome stairs to climb; best rooms, best course of study; tuition low; day and evening school; graduates assisted to positions; call and be convinced. Our new pamphlet, "Something About Shorthand," free.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

COOK and dish washer. Weddell House.

STOVES fitted. 78 West Market st. In exchange for gas.

TWO press feeders. Bates, the printer. 30 South Meridian st.

THREE first-class machinists; vise hands. 26 Virginia ave.

50 BOARDERS at $2.50 a week. 178 West Market. Central.

COLLECTORS and solicitors paid good wages 14 Boston Block.

ROOMS papered in exchange for board. Call 78 West Market st.

SEE FULLER, 108 North Pennsylvania, for cloaks and dress goods.

SMALL BOY 12 or 14 years old to attend office. Apply 106 Massachusetts ave.

LOWE CAREY—Pure buckwheat flour, hominy, meal, feed. Telephone 939.

COMPETENT colored man for stable and housework; recommendations. 2 Odd Fellows Block.

$1.25 FOR ONE SUIT men's red all-wool underwear, worth $2. Bee Line Store, 304 Massachusetts ave.

YOUNG MAN to solicite groceries; must be reliable and energetic. Address, with references, P 20, care News.

PARTNER wanted to go into business in a live Western city; capital from $3,000 to $6,000. Address S 20, care News.

WANTED—At once, three salesmen, to whom exclusive territory will be given. Address May Bros., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

GOOD educated city man; must be of good appearance and acquaintance. Salary $65. Apply Charles Anderson, 193 West Washington st.

A BRIGHT young man of good address and morals, respectably connected and living with his parents. Address H 20, Indianapolis News.

DETECTIVES—We want a man in every locality as special private detective. Experience not required. Particulars free. U. S. Detective Bureau, Kansas City, Kan.

BY LEADING HOUSE, two men of business tact to take charge of specialty for Indiana; also city salesmen wanted. P. F. Collier, 93 North Delaware street, Indianapolis, Ind.

DETECTIVES—We want a man in every locality to act as Private Detective under our instructions. Particulars free. Central Detective Bureau, Box 195, Topeka, Kas.

HALF DOZEN first-class vise hands and one good lathe hand; none but first-class workmen need apply. Steel Pully and Machine Works, 79 South Pennsylvania street.

WANTED—Reliable local and traveling salesmen. Positions permanent. Special inducements now. Fast-selling specialties. Don't delay. Salary from start. Brown Bros., nurserymen, Chicago, Ill.

$60 SALARY, $40 expenses in advance, allowed each month. Steady employment at home or traveling. No soliciting. Duties delivering and making collections. No postal cards. Address, with stamp, Haffer & Co., Piqua, O.

$3.00 PER MONTH for tuition at Johnston's telegraph and type-writing school. Best business in the world for young ladies and gentlemen; call after 6 p. m. Corner E Washington and East, over Mueller's drug store

THREE or four competent men (to leave the city) to take charge as foremen of sash, door and blind factory; also man who understands drawings; a good thing for the right parties. Call at 133 E. Maryland st. between 8 and 10 a. m. till Saturday.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Vance Block; do not waste your time with poor teachers; attend the best; teacher experienced, practical reporter. Elevator, no tiresome stairs to climb; best rooms, best course of study; tuition low; day and evening school; graduates assisted to positions; call and be convinced. Our new pamphlet, "Something About Shorthand," free.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

GIRL for second work. 142 Bates st.

GIRL for housework, 187 South Tennessee st.

SECOND GIRL in private family; good references. 71 West Michigan.

OLD-FASHIONED BUCKWHEAT FLOUR; pure. Telephone 939. Lowe Carey.

YOUNG MAN, as assistant bookkeeper or bill clerk. Address R 19, care News.

BY A YOUNG LADY as copyist or any kind of office work. Address 215 East Market st.

GOOD MAN to take charge of farm or stock; good reference given. Call 20 Sharpe street, Foundry office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN of long experience, and having property, is open to engagement January 1 with some concern doing large business as manager, or in some other place of responsibility; highest references given; only concerns of undoubted high standing need reply. Address X 19, News.

WANTED—AGENTS.

GOOD GIRL wants place for general housework, at 43 Wolcott st.

FIRST-CLASS COOK, restaurant or boarding house, at 127 Michigan ave.

OFFICE WORK of any description, or as collector; references. 113 Peru st.

GENERAL housework by middle-aged woman; good references. 213 Orange st.

THREE good agents to handle Mark Twain's latest and best work. Address W 19, care News.

YOUNG MAN to care for horses; private family; highest city references. Address D 20, care News.

GOOD MEN OR WOMEN wanted in every town, hustlers make big money. Sherman, Tangenberg & Co., 160 West Lake st., Chicago.

TO CANVAS for the book, "Great Conspiracy, or A Complete History of the Famous Tallysheet Cases." Apply Room 1 and 2, No. 69½ West Market street.

AGENTS wanted to sell our Rochester steel door mats; exclusive territory given to men with capital. New York Steel Mat Co., 234 Broadway, New York.

LARGE manufacturing company, of Cleveland, O., wants agents to handle a paying specialty; small capital required. Call, at 4 p. m., 186 West Maryland street, city.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

STANDARD EXHIBITION.

25 YOUNG PUPS. 49 Russell ave.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS; must sell. 322 Peru st.

GO to the new furnituare store, 98 E. New York

FINE LIVERY AND CARRIAGES. Wood's stable.

FALL CLOAKS AND WRAPS on payments at 108 N. Penn.

TELEPHONE 939 for pure buckwheat flour Lowe Carey.

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE. 79 West Michigan st.

BARGAINS in carpets. Koch & Ruske, 253 and 255 S. Delaware st.

PAIR OF MALTESE CATS, young. Address Stewart, 23 North West.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for furniture, carpets etc. 139 West Washington st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING. 193 [illegible] Washington; highest price paid. J. Bud[illegible]sky.

ATTENTION—For holiday presents call at 224 W. Washington st.; payments or cash.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING; highest cash prices paid. Libowitz, 207 E. Washington.

W. NOBLE & CO., boiler-makers and sheet iron workers, 100 Kentucky avenue. Telephone 855.

YOUR ORDER for a suit or overcoat. Chicago Tailoring Company, corner Delaware and Market sts.

WILL give away a nice black and tan terrier male pup. Call morning or evening. 354 College ave.

THE PEOPLE generally to call at 95 North Delaware st. for choice country butter, at 18 to 22 cents per pound.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

TO INVEST three to five thousand dollars in an established business that can be increased with additional capital. Address E 20, care News.

FRIENDLY INN WOOD YARD—Wood, coal and kindling, wholesale and retail. Lodgings and meals 10 cents. Work for destitute transients. Switch for rent, 50 cents a car. Telephone 622.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS call and see Otte and Co. They have a fine line of hanging lamps and parlor lamps, water set, dinner sets, chamber sets, and fancy chairs, centre tables, folding lounges, pictures, rugs, carpets and furniture of all kinds at 55 Massachusetts ave.

LOSE no time in making your holiday purchases, but go straight to J. W. Connelly's new furniture store, 68 East Washington street and have them set your selection aside by making a small payment until ready for delivery. This is an easy mode of endearing yourself to your friends.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. 86 East Ohio st.

FURNISHED; with or without board. 420 S. Ills. st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS. 71½ N. Illinois st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; natural gas. 74 W. Market st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, at 139 North Pennsylvania st.

OLD-FASHIONED buhr-ground cornmeal. 430 North Alabama.

FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. 249 N. Tennessee st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with board. 124 E. Ohio st.

FURNISHED ROOM, natural gas. 343 North Liberty, corner Mass. ave.

TWO furnished rooms for gentlemen; natural gas. 112 North Meridian st.

185 N. DELAWARE ST., newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

SUITE OF ROOMS, opposite postoffice. H. D. Pierce, 24½ E. Washington st.

FURNISHED ROOM and board; also roommate wanted. 320 East Ohio.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping; gas. 144 N. Tennessee st.

TWO large rooms with power, suitable for manufacturing. Apply at Bryce's Bakery.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

FIFTY ELEGANT ROOMS in the new addition to the Windsor Hotel. New dining-room now open; reasonable rates; entrance, No. 40 North Illinois st. Apply to Mrs. Anna Heiskel.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

SEE Ralston's first.

SEE LIST. C. E. Coffin & Co.

SEE LIST at office. Spann & Co., 86 E. Market.

FURNISHED HOUSE. 276 North Tennessee street.

SEE LIST in office. C. E. Reynolds & Co., 10 Circle st.

60 CENTRAL AVENUE, nine rooms. Horace McKay.

OLD-FASHIONED buhr-ground cornmeal. 430 North Alabama.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, $4 per week. 89 Indiana ave.

SEE LIST at 86 East Market, ground floor. Gregory & Appel.

NEW 4 room cottage, natural gas; 25 Beacon street, Indianola.

HOUSES and rooms in blocks. Dyer & Rassmann, 31 Circle st.

242 NORTH WEST; brick, nine rooms, at $25. W. H. Morrison.

HOUSE for rent, 127 Park ave.; natural gas. Apply 35 North Illinois st.

COOK STOVES, No. 7, only $9; warranted good bakers; payments. Messenger's.

CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS on payments. Fuller's, 108 North Pennsylvania.

SMALL DWELLINGS in all parts of the city. C. F. Sayles, 75 East Market, second floor.

SOUTH HALF NEW HOUSE, Leon street, between Michigan and East North street, $10.

NO. 361 COBURN ST.; natural gas; $10 per month. G. N. Wurgler, 83 E. Washington st.

86 NORTH MISSISSIPPI, 14 rooms; 176 West Seventh, 5 rooms, gas, $12. Reid Bros., 42 North Delaware.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND STOVES. John Clune, 79 West Washington st. Payments or a discount for cash.

78 WEST TWELFTH. Nine rooms, natural gas; elegant condition; $20. Alex. Metzger, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.

IF you own an empty house let us know. We can rent fifty houses at once. Arthur B. Grover, 89 E. Market st.

NEW HOUSE, 4 rooms, cellar, well, cistern; three squares of City Hall, northeast; 280 E. Ohio st., $12 per month.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

NEW DWELLING, four rooms, corner Spann avenue and Laurel streets; brick pavements, fine cellar, cistern and well, under cover; $9. Spann & Co., 86 East Market.

THE LATEST STYLES IN FURNITURE in every variety are only to be had at Connelly's new furniture store, 68 East Washington street. New goods received daily.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS on payments or a discount for cash. New York Furniture and Carpet Company, 40 South Meridian street, one-half square south of Washington st.

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

LEASE OR SALE. Dr. Denke-Walter Block, 226 and 228 E. Washington.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

TWO desirable store or office rooms; 17x80 feet 15 and 17 W. Maryland. Also light basement size of above. Inquire Levey Bros. & Co., 19 W. Maryland.

ELEGANT OFFICES, in Brandon Block, corner Washington and Delaware streets. Natural gas, grates, janitor. Apply to O. B. Jameson, room 6, Blackford Block

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

OR FOR SALE, cheap, one Decker Bros'. piano. Robt. Zener & Co., 29½ North Pennsylvania st.

76 ACRES in sight of the city; grain, gardening, poultry raising; 25 acres in fruits; cash rent. 632 North Pennsylvania.

OR LEASE 7 acres, with good house, natural gas, fruits of all kinds; a very desirable country home; three miles north of Bates House. Indianapolis Ice Co.

BUILDING, SAVING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME "if you own it." Take shares in the Mutual Home and Savings Association, at 72 East Market st., and make a start. You will be surprised to find how easy it is to save.
ISAAC THALMAN, President.
W. A. RHODES, Sec.

INDUSTRIAL SAVING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION; new series organized and to be managed by the present Board of Directors; payments begin January 7, 1890; shares 50c; subscription lists now open and shares can be had of Aug. Plank, Atlas Works; Robert Kemp, Secretary, 424 South Meridian; M. Hofman, 470 South Meridian; George F. Borst. Treasurer, Meridian and Russell ave.

THE Franklin Building and Loan Association is now issuing shares in the fourteenth series; first payment Tuesday, January 7, 1890. Shares $200; dues 25 cents per week, interest and premium deducted each six months. Take shares and pay dues any time during the day, and Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, at 72 East Market st. M. D. Butler, President. W. A. Rhodes, Secretary.

FOUND.

STANDARD, at 172 East Washington street.

NEW LINE of Christmas presents, cheap, at Talbott's, opposite Postoffice.

CHOICE COUNTRY BUTTER at 18 to 22 cents per pound, at 95 North Delaware st.

QUESTION BOOKS, S. S. lessons and comments for 1890, 12 cents. Allison's, 58 East Market.

FREE EXHIBITION of art embroidery, at the Standard office, 172 East Washington. Open every night.

GO TO 79 S. ILLS. ST., and buy a pair of pants for $2 and get the best bargain you ever had. R. R. Miles.

THE holiday present problem is easily solved at J. W. Connelly's new furniture store, 68 East Washington st.

BRILL'S DYE WORKS, 36 and 38 Mass. ave. Branch office 95 North Ill. st. Best work in the State at lowest prices.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

FOR TRADE.

PIANO for first-class riding, driving or farm horse or good buggy. Emil Wulschner, 42 and 44 North Pennsylvania st.

I HAVE TWO CLEAR LOTS in city to trade for Western land; also a fine farm with a $3,000 brick residence for Western land. Address W 20, care News.

CLEAN, NEW, GENERAL STOCK queensware, glassware, fancy notions and a general and complete stock of jewelry; all kinds of gold and silver watches, clocks and everything kept in a first-class jewelry and queensware store. Stock will invoice about $8,000 to $10,000. Will take improved or unimproved property in city or country town to the amount of $6,000 or $7,000; balance must be cash. Mick & Co.

NOTICE.

GATES, Dentist, room 1 Odd Fellows Block.

ABSOLUTELY PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR Mill 430 North Alabama. Lowe Carey.

TINWORK and furnaces at Joseph Gardner's, 39 and 41 Kentucky ave. Telephone 322.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

EXHIBITION of art embroidery, at the Standard sewing machine office, 172 East Washington street. Open every night.

AUCTION SALES.

L. N. PERRY, Auctioneer, 95 East Market.

A. L. HUNT, Auctioneer. 83 East Washington.

GUSTIN & McCURDY, Auctioneers, 139 West Washington st.

OLD-FASHIONED BUCKWHEAT FLOUR; pure. Telephone 939. Lowe Carey.

FIFTEEN CASES ladies' shoes, slightly damaged by water in the great fire at Boston, now on sale at fifty cents on the dollar, at 58 Ind. ave. Call immediately and see the great bargains, 58 Ind. ave.

INSURANCE.

HENRY COE, Fire Insurance Agency, 13 Martindale Block.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

STORAGE.

DICKSON STORAGE COMPANY, 170 South Pennsylvania st. Largest, cleanest; thoroughly ventilated.

SEEDS AND BULBS.

F. C. HUNTINGTON & CO., 78 and 80 East Market st. Telephone 530

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

SIX [illegible] Spann & Co.

GIVE US your houses to rent. Hadley & Fay.

HOUSES AND LOTS. Dyer & Rassman, 31 Circle st.

BIG BARGAIN on Peru street, new 9 room house. Call 111 Oak street.

66 FEET, south front, on Clifford avenue, at a bargain. Call at 37 Central ave.

VACANT LOT on Park, at a great bargain if sold this week. Smith, 8½ N. Penn.

GREAT BARGAIN in desirable 6 room cottage; must be sold at once. 178 Prospect st.

A CHOICE lot in Haughville to trade for a watch, piano, horse or buggy. Mick & Co., 68 E. Market.

SMALL CASH payment and $50 montly; large residence; north; rent, $40; for boarding house $50. Address C 20, News.

LOT, 35x60, east front, Peru street, between Lincoln and Seventh. Address L. Dickson, 170 South Pennsylvania st.

$10 CASH and $1.50 per week, without interest, for a fine lot in Haughville; only a few left. Mick & Co., 68 E. Market.

FINEST SEVENTY-SIX-ACRE FARM in county; sight of city, 25 acres in fruits. Poultry house. 632 North Pennsylvania.

WE ARE JUST completing a handsome cottage on Illinois st., north of Fourteenth; for sale on monthly payments. W. A. Rhodes & Co., 72 E. Market.

20 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.—Two new double houses, 3 squares north of Washington street, for a few days only. Wm. Gordon, 11 and 12 Baldwin Block.

$5 DOWN and $1 per week until paid for, high lots in Prospect street addition; no interest, no taxes; price from $50 to $125 each; abstract furnished. Bradley & Denny, 26 North Delaware.

NO. 280 and 282 Spring st.; bring $17 rent per month. Houses on monthly payments. Several fine farms, from 100 to 200 acres; will take city trade on some. G. N. Wurgler, 83 East Washington st.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY in first-class companies: North America, assets $8,696,-666.56; Pennsylvania Fire, $3,106,553.10; Orient, of Hartford, $1,718,797.44. Hadley & Fay, Agents, 70 East Market st.

$5 DOWN and $1 a week, high, large lots, near all factories at Brightwood, near street car line, in Brinkman's Hill addition; size 40x136 feet; price, $100 to $125. Bradley & Denny, 26 North Delaware st.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND VEHICLES.

AUCTION SALES at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily, Kessler's.

THREE side-bars, 1 phaeton, 1 surrey, cheap, at Wood's stable.

CARRIAGES, surreys, buggies; time or cash. Schofield 82 East Market.

I WILL BUY 25 head of fat horses and mares to fill an order. George Kessler, 241 W. Wash. st.

HORSES, mules, ponies, buggies, wagons and harness always for sale or trade at Kessler's, 241 W. Wash. st.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Brd's Transfer. Telephone 534.

LATEST styles new buggies, surreys, carriages, carts, etc.; low prices for cash or on payments. Schofield, 82 East Market.

EVERYTHING in the vehicle line, new or second-hand. Repairs and repainting solicited. C. H. Black Manufacturing Co., 44 East Maryland st.

F. HARTMAN, manufacturer of spring trucks, drays, wagons, carts, tempering wheels and brick-yard tools. Horseshoeing and jobbing done promptly. No. 220 East South st.

ROBBINS builds and has in stock first-class carriages of recent styles; best materials and careful construction; some old ones very cheap. 32 E. Georgia st. Repairs and repaints to satisfy.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

58 IND. AVE.

89C—MISSES' school shoes. 58 Ind. ave.

79C—BOYS' school shoes. 58 Indiana ave.

79C—MEN'S work shoes. 58 Indiana ave.

REFRIGERATOR, 192 West Washington st.

GOOD POOL TABLE. 361 West Michigan st.

25C—LADIES' light rubbers. Brown's, 156 E. Wash.

CALL and see the great bargains in shoes at 58 Ind. ave.

SECOND-HAND piano cheap. Address Z 19, care News.

TELEPHONE 939 for pure buckwheat flour. Lowe Carey.

JOHN BRAUN, furniture, carpets and stoves at 496 Madison ave.

FANCY POULTRY yards and buildings. Address J 20, News office.

FALL DRESS GOODS, cash or payments, at 108 North Pennsylvania st.

NEW OAK HAT RACK and large walnut bedstead. Room 4, Hutchin's Block.

CHOICE COUNTRY BUTTER at retail at 18 to 22 cents per pound, at 95 N. Delaware st.

BUTCHER'S ice box and counter; good condition; easily moved. 796 North Alabama.

A STOCK OF DRUGS for sale cheap, to close partnership. Address Box 45, Wilkinson, Ind.

FURNITURE, carpets and stoves on easy payments or cash. Charles Willig, 468 Virginia ave.

$22.50 HANDSOME full-blood Jersey, giving milk. R. W. Long, Irvington, Ind.

SPECTACLES made to order and fitted on scientific principles, at Optician Lando's, 62 East Market st.

$1.25 FOR one suit men's red all-wool underwear, worth $2. Bee Line Store, 304 Mass. ave.

BICYCLES for the Holidays. Children's velocipedes and tricycles. Hearsey's, 147 N Delaware st.

MICROSCOPES, telescopes, opera and field-glasses, made and repaired at Lando's, 62 East Market st.

SHOW CASES of all kinds; a large stock on hand at the factory, No. 6 W. Louisiana street, opposite Union Depot. Wm. Wiegel.

FOREIGN and domestic stamp collections bought; agents wanted. A. J. Ginett, 142 Bellefontaine street, Indianapolis, Ind.

FURNITURE, stoves, fancy rockers, pictures, and a full line of tinware; cash or payments; at J. Gumbinsky's, 155 and 157 W. Washington st.

SMALL, clean stock of groceries, at an immense bargain; excellent location; good trade; will invoice almost $900. See us at once. Reid Bros., 104 Broadway.

BICYCLES taken in trade for new type-writers, new and second-hand fire-proof safes. Hay & Willets, 113 West Washington street, opposite State House.

FURNITURE upholstered and repaired; office work done promptly; the only practical furniture packers and shippers in the city; satisfaction guaranteed. 87 and 89 North Delaware st.

SOLE AGENT for the Early Breakfast stoves and ranges. The best in the world. Also a full line of furniture, carpets, toilet sets, hanging lamps, comforts, blankets, trunks and everything for housekeeping. Payments or cash. John Clune, 79 W. Washington st.

SELECT your holiday present from our extensive stock of rockers, chairs, parlor suites, bookcases, albums, lace curtains, pictures, fancy hanging lamps, easles and other articles too numerous to mention at J. W. Connelly's, 68 East Washington street. We never fail to please and offer you anything in our line at the lowest prices in the city.

REDUCTION SALE
Ladies', gents' and children's boots, shoes and rubbers.
Lowest prices known. Must have the money.
My own make, gents' best French calf, hand-sewed shoe.......... $4 00
Made to measure.......... 5 00
Ladies' genuine Dongola worked button hole 1 25
All other stock in like proportions.
First-class repairing cheaply a specialty.
O. D. THOMPSON,
51 Indiana ave.

SPECIAL SALE FOR DECEMBER ONLY.
Walnut suites, marble top, $35; worth $45.
Walnut and oak secretaries, $25; worth $30.
All wool carpets, 65c; worth 75c.
Tapestry Brussels, 65c; worth 75c.
Body Brussels, $1; worth $1.10.
These goods are all first-class and the latest designs out. Sold on payments or cash.
NEW YORK FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.,
40 South Meridian st., one-half square south of Washington st.

LOST.

BLACK SILK MIT, Tuesday; reward. 125 East North st.

CARRIAGES at ruling prices. Woods's stable. Telephone 1097.

GARNET BRACELET, yesterday. Return to News office. Reward.

WATER SPANIEL DOG, two months old. Return to 278 N. Mississippi st. Reward.

PLAIN GOLD BAND RING, name engraved inside; please send same to News office; reward

GOLD WATCH, M. J. P. monogram. Liberal reward for return or information. 294 Coburn st.

POCKETBOOK, in Grand Opera House Christmas matinee. Return to 178 N. Mississippi st. Reward.

BLACK kid glove, gentleman's, Tuesday afternoon, Washington or Illinois sts. Return to News office.

ON LAST FRIDAY, black and white Shepherd dog; old; no collar. Return to 182 East North st. Reward.

PARTY who took wrong hat at St. Mary's Tuesday evening will please communicate with No. 170 East St. Joe st.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

POCKET-BOOK containing $37 and some R. R. receipts. Finder will please return to 303 East Washington street and get reward.

REMOVAL.

KOEHLER'S GALLERY removed from When Block to 37½ East Washington.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

DR. HADLEY has removed office to No. 104 North Meridian st. Office hours: 8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. Office telephone, 802.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

XMAS GONE, now for New Year's cards. Allison's, 58 East Market.

GIVE CHANCE a chance on your next job of printing, with Chance-Matthews Printing Company, 9 Vance Block.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY to loan. C. F. Sayles.

MONEY to loan. A. Abromet.

CHATTEL LOANS. 14 Boston Block.

MORTGAGE LOANS. C. E. Coffin & Co.

MONEY to loan. Hadley & Fay, 70 East Market st.

SIX PER CENT. money; repay at option Spann & Co.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE. L. M. Brown, 66 E. Market st.

MONEY—Quick. Try Bryan's, No. 1 North Meridian st.

ON JEWELRY, clothing and other valuables. 57 W. Washington st.

MONEY TO LOAN on personal property. Room 24, Thorpe Block.

LARGE and small loans. Lowest rates. Reid Bros., 42 North Delaware.

MONEY LOANED on personal property, without removal. 24 Ingalls Block.

A FEW thousand dollars in sums to suit. Smith & Co., 36½ West Washington.

MONEY to loan; 6 per cent. Horace McKay room 11, Talbott & New Block.

$10000 TO LOAN; 6 per cent. Gregory & Appel, 86 East Market st.

MONEY LOANED on household goods without removal. 10½ East Washington.

MONEY to loan on personal property, in sums to suit. Kingman, 11 South Alabama st.

MONEY LOANED on pianos, jewelry, household goods. 94½ E. Washington st., room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN, private funds; no commission. Room 2, Griffith Block. Houston.

TO LOAN—$800 for 3 to 5 years on first mortgage. T. S. Somerville, 10½ E. Washington.

MONEY on farms or city property; terms reasonable. Thomas C. Day & Co., 72 East Market st.

LOANS on personal property or real estate. J. H. Aufderheide, room 17, 53 North Pennsylvania st.

MORTGAGE LOANS, $100 up, at 6 per cent. Money ready; no delay. A. B. Grover, 89 East Market st.

MONEY LOANED on horses, carriages, pianos and household goods without removal. Room 24 Thorpe Block.

SPECIAL FUND, $6,500 to loan on real estate in sums to suit; no delay. R. E. Scott, 19½ North Pennsylvania st.

$4000 TO LOAN in sums to suit; low rate; no delay. James M. Leathers, 21 Vance Block.

TO LOAN on watches, jewelry and household goods without removal. Fair terms. Room 7, 82½ East Washington st., upstairs.

PRIVATE FUNDS on farm and city property; large loans on business property, 6 per cent. Stanton & Scott, 34 North Delaware st.

WE ARE AGENTS for the Liverpool and London and Globe and other first-class fire insurance companies. Spann & Co., 86 East Market.

WE HAVE some money to loan at 6 per cent in sums of $1,000 or more, with the privilege of paying all or part at any time. John S. Spann & Co., 86 East Market st.

MONEY LOANED on watches and diamonds; also furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, office and store fixtures, without removal, delay or publicity. 24 Ingalls Block.

TO LOAN MONEY in any amount in sums of $200 to $5,000 on very easy terms; low rates; no delay; can accommodate you same day that apply; loan on city or farms. C. W. Gorsuch, 6 Virginia ave.

MONEY TO LOAN—If you want a straight business loan of home money on Marion County real estate, without commission, middlemen or red tape, and for any time from three to ten years, apply to William H. English.

POLITICAL.

JOHN OSTERMAN, candidate for County Treasurer, subject to Democratic Convention.

FOR the Democratic nomination, Trustee Center Township, Samuel N. Gold respectfully asks your support.

$1 FOR HANSOM to theater, party or reception and return up to midnight. Frank Bird's Transfer. Telephone 534.

REMOVAL.

REMOVALS since November 1, send to City Directory office.

RAILWAY TIME CARDS.

"VANDERBILT SYSTEM"
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY
BIG FOUR ROUTE

Speed, Safety, Comfort, Economy.
For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information, call at Union Depot or ticket office, corner Washington and Meridian sts.

TIME CARD.
CLEVELAND DIVISION.
Depart—*4:10 am, 7 am, 11:10 am *3:05 p m 6:10 pm
Arrive—*9:15 am, *10:30 am, 5:15 pm, 7:00 pm, *10:50 pm.
The 7 pm daily train on the O., I. & W. Railway has through Wagner Palace Cars via Springfield and Big 4 to Cleveland Ohio.
CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.
Depart—*3:55 am, *6:45 am, 10:50 am, *3:10 pm, 6 pm, 6:33 pm.
Arrive—10:17 am, *11 am, 12:10 pm, 4:55 pm, *10:50 pm, *11:40 pm.
CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.
Depart—7:10 am, *11:10 am, 5:15 pm, *11:50 pm.
Arrive—*3:30 am, 10:35 am, *3 pm, 6:10 pm.
ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO DIVISION.
Depart—*7:30 am, *11:05 am, 5 pm, *11:05 pm.
Arrive—*3:45 am, 10:35 am, *2:50 pm, *6:25 pm.
*Daily. ‡Sunday only.
J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

From Indianapolis Union Station
Pennsylvania Lines.
East—West—North—South.
Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. d 4:30 am. d 2:55 pm. d 5:30 pm.
Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm., d 10:20 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:50 pm.; for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:40 am.
Leave for Chicago, d 10:35 am., d 12:20 am.; arrive from Chicago, d 4:05 pm., d 3:55 am.
Leave for Louisville, d 4:00 am., 7:35 am., d 4:10 pm., 5:20 pm.; arrive from Louisville, 9:50 am., d 10:30 am., 5:50 pm., 12:15 am.
Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:25am., 4:10 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo 10:45 am., 5:10 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

Vandalia Line.
SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.
Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:
Lve. for St. Louis. 7:30am 11:50am 1:00pm 7:00pm 11:00pm.
Greencastle and Terre Haute accom.......... 4:00pm
Ar. from St. Louis, 3:45am 4:15am 2:50pm 5:20pm 7:45pm
Terre Haute and Greencastle accom.......... 10:00am
Sleeping, and parlor cars run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company or H. R. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

THE LINE
—TO—
CINCINNATI.
CH&D
PULLMAN'S PERFECTED VESTIBULE SERVICE.
Important Change in Time.

Commencing Sunday, December 1, trains leave Indianapolis 4:05 a. m. daily, 2:43 p. m. daily, 10:35 a. m., 4:00 p. m. daily, 6:25 p. m., Connersville Accommodation.
Arrive Indianapolis 9:24 a. m., 11:05 a. m. daily, 7:20 p. m., 10:55 p. m. daily, 1:10 a. m. daily.

B&W
EAST AND WEST.
On and after Sunday, November 24, trains of this road will arrive and depart from the Indianapolis Union Station as follows: Leave, going East, *7:00 p. m., *4:00 a. m., Leave, going West, *7:45 a. m., *11:15 p. m., 12:05 noon, 5:00 p. m. Arrive, from East, *7:20 a. m., *10:40 p. m. Arrive from West, *6:30 p. m., *3:40 a. m., 2:40 p. m., 10:15 a. m.
*Indicates daily. City ticket office, 42 Jackson Place.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME ON THE
MONON ROUTE
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.
No. 2—Chicago Express, daily, except Sunday.......... 7:30 a. m.
Arrive in Chicago 2:30 p. m.
No. 32—Chicago Limited, with Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily.......... 11:10 a. m.
Arrive in Chicago 5:00 p. m.
No. 34—Chicago Night Express, with Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily.......... 1:15 a. m.
Arrive in Chicago 7:35 a. m.
No. 18—Monon Accommodation, daily.. 6:00 p. m.
LEAVE CHICAGO.
No. 1—Indianapolis Express, daily, except Saturday.......... 11:55 p. m.
Arrive in Indianapolis 8:35 a. m.
No. 31—Indianapolis and Cincinnati Limited, parlor and dining-car, daily.......... 9:55 a. m.
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:55 p. m.
No. 33—Indianapolis and Cincinnati Vestibuled Night Express, daily.......... 9:30 p. m.
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:55 a. m.
Pullman Vestibuled Sleeper for Chicago stan d at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m daily.
Ticket office No. 26 South Illinois st.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY,

By JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.,

THE NEWS BUILDING, No. 30 W. Washington St.

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind. as second-class matter.

Served by carriers in Indianapolis and surrounding towns at ten cents a week; single copies two cents.

By mail, postage prepaid, fifty cents per month, or $6 per year, payable in advance.

Postage on single copies of THE NEWS, in wrapper, one cent.

Special want advertisements or "liners" one cent a word for each insertion (must be handed in by 1 o'clock for same day's insertion); nothing less than ten words counted. Display advertisements vary in price, according to time and position. No advertisement inserted as editorial matter.

Correspondence containing news of interest and importance is desired from all parts of the State, and will be paid for if used.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless return postage is inclosed. Persons sending articles should keep copies. Contributions for which compensation is expected must be marked with the price.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS has a bona fide circulation, based on the past one or five years' average, exceeding that of any other two Indianapolis dailies combined, or the total of any other five besides in Indiana, and reaches a larger percentage of home population than any other American daily.

Persons desiring THE DAILY NEWS served at their houses can secure it by postal card request or order through telephone No. 161. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Specimen numbers sent free on application.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper notes the time when the subscription expires.

Remittances, drafts, checks and postoffice orders should be made payable to the order of JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Editorial Rooms...673 | Business Office...... 161.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1889.

IT was a great day.

THE influenza has all Europe in its grip, and a few people on this side of the water.

THE mild weather had the earth yesterday, as it were; and talk as we may of snow and ice as making the best Christmas, the day yesterday seems to have had something in it for everybody.

THE Montana muddle has at last got into the courts on a test case, and it is to be hoped that we shall have a settlement. It has appeared like a Republican theft, or attempt at it—that Silver Bow contest.

TEN THOUSAND more coal miners out of work in the Pennsylvania fields. Still there is no intention, we believe, to interfere with the barons' bounty of 75 cents a ton, which enables them to thus throw miners out of work, while their monopolized market overtakes the warm weather and runs up the coal on hands at a price that pleases the barons.

CONGRESSMAN BYNUM'S letter to United States Attorney Chambers's "fresh" invitation for an investigation had dignity and the proper tone. The investigation, however, we take leave to say, will amount to nothing. A partisan majority in Congress is not going to condemn partisan judicial machinery for taking care of a party friend. What is needed is for the President to remove from the office he disgraces a man who praises that blocks of five letter as "honorable" and "patriotic."

HENRY W. GRADY, in his brief career of public usefulness, proved himself worthy a monument testifying appreciation by his fellow-citizens of his extraordinary abilities and good purposes, and the movement to erect it is creditable to the South and gratifying to people of the North who approved his patriotic utterances. A monument will do much toward preserving the example embodied in his life, and will encourage others in the South to follow in his footsteps, as promoters of peace and harmony.

SOME very interesting street-car figures are presented for Philadelphia by the Times of that city. It is worth while reproducing the following table, which shows the actual paid-up capital with dividends in each case for last year and the per cent. thereof:

	Capital.	Divid'ds.	Per ct.
Citizens'	$195,500	$140,000	71
Continental	580,000	120,000	20
Frankf'd & South	750,000	232,500	31
Germantown	572,800	135,000	23
Green and Coates	150,000	60,000	40
Hestonville	299,381	....	...
Lombard & South	299,865	70,000	26
People's	500,000	....	...
Philad'a City	475,000	135,000	28
Gray's Ferry	308,750	42,545	13
Traction	2,937,405	....	...
Ridge Avenue	420,000	135,000	32
Second and Third	771,000	190,559	25
17th and 19th	250,000	15,000	6
13th and 15th	334,529	140,000	42
Union	925,000	285,000	30
West Philad'a	750,000	150,000	20
Total	$10,816,305	$1,850,654	17

The relation between gross earnings and expenses is shown by the following table for several different companies:

	Receipts.	Expense.
Citizens'	$346,369	$212,798
Frank. and South'rk	646,856	407,080
Hestonville	232,948	241,948
Lombard and South	265,941	164,339
People's	1,084,290	607,282
Gray's Ferry	145,879	102,956
Traction	2,889,889	1,844,702
Ridge Avenue	341,066	205,947
Second and Third	573,376	357,329
13th and 15th	456,554	268,331
Total	$7,153,177	$4,412,710

The people of Indianapolis may thus see what kind of an investment their Street Car Company is. Let them understand that electric motor costs less than one to four of animal motor. Does it appear that $1,000,000 is an over-valuation for the electric franchise of this town?

THE young Brazilian Republic is said to hold a tight rein on the reporters of the press and the operators of the telegraph. Its vigilant caution keeps well up with the unsparing censorship of all public outgivings practised by the most repressive governments of Europe. Liberal papers on both sides of the Atlantic seem to be considerably astonished at the maintenance of so harsh a policy by a government building itself on the liberal sentiment of its people. It looks incongruous, certainly, and leaves a broad road for the suspicion that the managers don't understand the citizens, or the citizens don't understand their situation. We might be at a loss to settle upon a satisfactory conclusion, but for one very sufficient reason. Every republic in Europe, and also the little republics over here, are just as rigid and vigilant in their guardianship of the press and all public utterances as Brazil. The censorship of the French press is as constant and repressive as that of Germany. An offensive publication is sure to be met by a penalty that will call a halt to any line of discussion that the Government fears or distrusts. Switzerland is no more liberal. Italy, the least iron-bound of all, is just as fearful of the unrestrained utterances of popular feeling. Brazil moves with the mass. None of them will trust the people, and Brazil's new-found republic is just as timid and time-serving as all the other re-made relics of Spanish traditions and notions. It is queer that it should be so; but so it is, that European republics and South American republics track close after the monarchies to which they succeed, and differ little from past conditions except in the addition of a popular element to the law-making and taxing power. Some of them are improving by enlarging the popular scope of action, but in the main the policy of republican Brazil has been the policy over again of Dom Pedro. But from this point it is likely to grow, as a substantial beginning of liberty has been made.

SENATOR EDMUNDS says that together with all the Republicans of the country he is ready to welcome with open arms every new republic. But the trouble with Brazil was that it is by no means sure that this new provisional government as it stands is a republic. No, the trouble is a doddering timidity or lack of grasp by the administration. It has resulted in something that may possibly pass to account as dereliction of duty. It makes no difference whether Senator Edmunds is sure that the new provisional government in Brazil means a Republic or not. He doesn't have to be sure. Neither does the administration. It is announced as a Republic. It has driven out the crown and started to set up the people in the place of the King. It is our business to recognize it. It is not our business to determine just the degree of liberty there is in the new movement. The Republic of France is not a Republic according to our notions. There are differences of race and of environment. This Republic a hundred years ago was not what it is to-day. You can't expect a people who have just thrown off a king to be fully fledged in freedom. Let us look at the millions of our slaves ostensibly freed a quarter of a century ago, and ask ourselves if we really have a Republic in sixteen States of this Union. Our attitude toward Brazil is little short of criminal. Already Germany has sent an ironclad to Rio "to protect German colonists" (we all know what that means). England's serious difference with Portugal is to be eased and arbitrated. All Europe's crowns have their heads together to hold their mutual troubles in abeyance while they find a pretext to kill this effort for freedom; and it is possible that we may see it strangled before our eyes with never a word of protest or act of encouragement to prevent it. If that crime against liberty comes to pass we will be a party to it. Every drop of blood in American manhood ought to protest.

OF all the sheer and utter rot and nonsense that an intelligent people is asked to listen to, the idiocy of the females at Washington who are in a social tempest because Mrs. Harrison will have her daughter receive on New Year's Day in her stead, takes the lead. It would be insulting if it were not so insane. The animus is that when the President's wife does not head the social functions of the White House, then "Mrs. Vice President" as the snobs put it must take her place, and after her "Mrs. Secretary of State" and so on down to the Cabinet. "Down," mind you. Each officer is supposed to be a little more ineffable than another in the line that Congress has designated shall act as President in case of the death of the President and Vice President. It is or is to be, if these foolish snobs or snobbish fools have their way, a court as kingdoms have, the heir apparent to represent the crown when it does not preside at a function, and so on. When the President's wife has the "Cabinet ladies" to assist her in these receptions, the court of Spain or Austria is not more punctilious that the "Mrs. Secretary of the Treasury" shall stand in the line nearer the head than the "Mrs. Secretary of the Navy" and that the "Mrs. Secretary of State" shall stand next to the "Mrs. Vice President" who shall be put on the right of "Mrs. President." The whole thing is an impudent piece of idiocy, and it is to be sincerely hoped that Mrs. Harrison will not be dragooned by it. Because of her sister's recent death, she will not now take her place in these social functions, and she has asked her daughter to fill it for her. She did just right. She has acted like a lady, and like one who is above the rotten rank worship, caste slavery and toadyism that prevails in the cities of the Atlantic coast and makes the society of those cities as treasonably undemocratic or unrepublican, as that which fawns in the waiting-room of any European court.

THE comments of Secretary Johnson, of the State Board of Charities, savor more of zeal than wisdom. His advocacy of a division of the Insane Hospital into five and locating in as many different parts of the State is as vicious a notion as was ever advanced. The State has already made a mistake locating insane asylums in three different parts of the State, and it certainly ought not to make the mistake any bigger. Every State institution ought to be located in one town. In these days transportation cuts practically little figure. One end of the State is closer to the other now than one end of a county was to the other a few years ago. The consideration is administration. A State's institutions ought to be located where they can be best administered; where circumstances will tend to make them best administered, and that, clearly, is all together. As it happened in Indiana that the capital is in the central part of the State, is the largest city and had already most of the State institutions, every new one that was added should have been put here. The purpose is that being so placed—that is all at one town—they are in the nature of things the object of the jealous scrutiny of the whole State—"the observed of all observers." There is always a jealousy of locality and the place that had all of the State institutions would be the object of this jealousy on the part of every other place in the State. Legislators would meet in a spirit of scrutiny for all appropriations and of zeal as to administration. As it is and must be when half a dozen different localities in a State have each an institution one unites with another and there is a "log roll" for appropriations; and the spirit will run to a common defense against strict scrutiny. The very nature of such a situation invites to a "combine" on the part of those different managements and local interests as against the State, whereas otherwise it were a combine of the State against those managements grouped in one locality. The system is a bad one in its nature and it should be curtailed. The State made a mistake when it scattered its institutions, and the policy should be to put an end to the perpetuation of the mistake.

Large Holdings of Land.

Judge Brewer recently decided the biggest land suit ever instituted in this country. The value did not appear to have figured in the case to any extent, but the area, or acreage, was enough to have made two or three respectable states. It is placed by a contemporary morning paper at 60,000,000 to 70,000,000, and at that amount is to be "more than one-third as large as the area of this State." It is nearly three times as large as the whole area of the State. We do not learn that the effect of the decision will break up the claim of any syndicate or combination which may, without it, have held the control practically of land enough for the homes of half a million families, but if there is anything that an American can with especial earnestness ask the interference of Infinite Wisdom and Justice to break up utterly and forever, it is the possession of vast tracts of habitable land by one man or combination of men. Our country has its menace of evils unknown and untried in other lands, but among them all there is none so formidable or so pregnant with danger as the power to control or dispose of land areas equal to the retention and fair support of the population of a State.

Judge Brewer's decision, so far as it releases from this standing peril of our country a vast tract of land, is a "blessed dispensation" that should be supplemented by an equal release from all apprehension of control by any other organization. The other day, said the Memphis Avalanche, "there was much jubilation in Alabama on account of the sale to an English syndicate of 750,000 acres of timber." The Memphis paper very justly hinted a broad doubt of the benefit of an ownership of land that had no interest in it, and no care for any condition of the country that did not make or promise to make it money. We have had some striking illustrations of the sort of service these ill-bound proprietors do for our country, and the unfortunate victims of their gouging rents. One man, we know, introduced in his big Illinois estates the Irish "rack-rent" scheme, and worked it for all it was worth. He galled and gored his tenants, squeezed the last attainable drop of rent from them, and did the land as much good as a visitation of Kansas grasshoppers. We have nothing better to look for in any case where such ownership pretends to cultivate land. Where it uses the land for timber we have no right to hope for anything but devastation, to be followed later by desolation created by ruinous denudation.

Indianapolis in 1889.

To-day's News is one to be kept, and one to be sent broadcast for the special feature of its review of the condition of Indianapolis, and specially for the reason that this review reveals a business growth as solid as it is extensive, presenting in every avenue those evidences of a wealth and industry that are to be found only in cities whose prosperity is assured, and whose increase in that way is a constant factor. In our trade, our manufactories, our banking deposits, banking capital, great growth of building associations and such inevitable indications of condition, there is a proud story for every one in Indianapolis and in Indiana.

None the less certain, but impossible of such precise showing is the intellectual and social growth which this community has exemplified. It may be safely asserted that there is no city of its size in the country in which intellectual activity in all the quickened spirit of modern inquiry and investigation, is greater or more vivid than here. In short in every private expression of life on the business, social, intellectual or moral side, there is here a community marked for its attainments.

In it wealth has not yet been able to exercise a sordid influence; has not given to society its tone nor to manners its stamp. There still rules as the potent influence, worth and not wealth. It is a happy community, a great and strong one, full of promise of the very best achievements.

It has failed so far in but one thing. The superior excellence which may be seen in every phase of life as a private expression, fails to be reflected in its public expression. This community in which the social, religious and moral tone is so exceptionally high; which in its private business has worked and waited and paid its way out of the mortgage misery that overtook it in the last decade; "redeemed" itself in a double sense, and laid deep and broad the splendid foundations of a great city, has in its public life permitted men of contemptible abilities to rule its affairs, and to rule them badly, for special interests as against the general interests. The duty of the immediate future is plain. Let us all ponder it as we read of the resources that we have to draw upon in performing it.

The German Factor.

Allowing that a foreign minister, a distinguished soldier, and an eminent novelist, may combine their special gifts into a power of prophecy like that with which General Wallace disgusted the "insular conceit" of the English official whom he made the subject of a national federation that would enable an American Senator to compliment his "Senatorial friend of Scotland," or "the eloquent Senator from Ireland," or his "able Senatorial associate of England," still the prophetic instinct would hesitate at the limits of an Anglo-American federation, and wait for more light or larger reflection before excluding from the control of such a political construction another national element or two that could not escape, and would not try, the necessity of entering it to complete it.

The German population here—that is the actual immigrant and his children born here—is as large and potent for all purposes, political, social or financial, as the English population, the difference lying mainly in the earlier settlement of the latter and the original direction of the political principles of the Government and the institutions supporting it. No federation or national alliance could be formed that the German Americans did not approve. They might not care for any inclusion of their "father-land" in such a combination as might be formed, but they would certainly hold a veto power over any combination that they did not like. A glance at the strength of the German element is enough to settle that.

There is no State in the Union in which the German is not known as a thrifty farmer, or a successful merchant, or a manufacturer or an influential politician. He tracks along the same path as the native. He "knows the ropes" as well and uses them as effectively. He is American all over except in his traditional adhesion to some native tastes and fashions. In some lines of social action he leads the way. He is the missionary of musical culture, the teacher of popular gymnastics, the promoter of artistic taste and domestic decoration. He is legislator, business agent, banker, capitalist and workman. He counts in the census by millions and on the assessors' rolls. Such a man is too big a part of the country to leave out of any speculation on its action. So whatever may be the future combinations of political agencies into which our Government may enter, the German can no more be left out of the account than the descendant of the Puritan in the North or the Cavalier in the South.

Now this German American might not care to see the Government and the nation of which he is so large a part, consolidated with another government and people with which he has nothing in common, and put his veto on the attempt to make it. He might not. No one knows that he would. But if he should, the federation so humorously illustrated by General Wallace would never exist except in the imagination. The Scandinavian, the Italian, the Frenchman, are neither strong enough now or ever likely to become so, to make any effective objection to any national combination that may be seriously proposed. But the German is master of the situation, and there will be no federation that he does not say "aye" to.

A Parenthesis Floors a Poet.

[P. T. Barnum.]

I am deluged with letters of every kind and shape, some being from half-crazed people who send me their doggerel in the belief that they are great poets. One of this class sent me in a manuscript what he called a "poem," of about forty pages, which he declared was the finest he had ever written, and said he would call the next day for my opinion of it. I glanced it over and saw it was most miserable doggerel, and then laid it aside. The poet called upon me next morning and asked my opinion of the merits of his verses. I replied, "You will find it marked down on your manuscript." He looked it over and said: "I see nothing here except a crooked mark at the commencement and another at the end of my poem." "That's all right," I replied; "that is a parenthesis." "What do you mean by that?" asked the poet. "I mean that all that is included between the two marks is unnecessary to make sense." The poet gave me a wild look and, seizing his manuscript, departed.

Let Him Stay Lost.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"What did you want?" queried the Sergeant at police headquarters yesterday as a colord woman came in.

"Heard from my ole man yet?" she asked.

"Let's see? Who was he?"

"Named Haygood, an' he run' off las' summer."

"Oh, I remember. No, we haven't heard anything of him yet."

"Thanks."

"You are very anxious, I presume?"

"Yes, sah, I was afraid you had found him."

"And you don't want him found?"

"Not 'zactly right away, sah. I was dun mar'd agin two days ago. Better let him look his own self up."

"Whew!"

"Business is business, sah. Nobody kin dun fool aroun' in his yere world an' make money. Jist keep quiet an' let the ole man stay losted."

The Rarity of Truth.

[New York Tribune.]

Eli Perkins thinks that truth is a rare gem. "Take, for instance," he says, "the death of Webster. Bancroft said that the great orator raised himself on his pillows, and that for an instant the old time fires gleamed from his eagle eyes as he exclaimed, 'I still live!' and, sinking back, was dead. Was that the truth? Not much! Webster lay on his bed so quiet that it seemed as if he had passed away. The physician entered the room. 'Guess he's gone now,' he said. 'Not yet,' said Webster, as he roused himself; 'not yet, I'm still here; where is the brandy?' And he reached for the glass of brandy with which they had been dosing him. That was the last sentence that he spoke. Bancroft has changed it so as to make it heroic, but not truthful."

Kind Words For The News.

[Goshen News.]

With Saturday's issue, The Indianapolis News began its twenty-first year. Its first was issued December 7, 1869, and during all this time has remained under the control of its founder, John H. Holliday. It is a striking example of what energy and push, and well-directed efforts can accomplish, as it is, no doubt, the best paying newspaper property in the State, which means great success. It is a very deserving publication.

Free Trade Heresy.

[New Albany Truth Teller.]

The Indianapolis Journal, Lafayette Journal, Evansville Journal, New Albany Tribune and many other Republican organs of lesser note are in favor of free gravel roads. That is free trade heresy. Free trade exists between the forty-two States of the Union, and there seems to be no objection to it in any direction. Now, what's the matter with free trade the world over?

A Queer Sort of Monopoly.

[Terre Haute Express.]

Judge Frazer's point as to the "monopoly" objection to the new school book law is a strong one. In fact the objection was so weak that it suggested the strength of the law. The act of the Legislature gave every one the fullest opportunity to secure the contract for supplying the books. The Indiana Company had no more of a monopoly than had the contractors who built our new Normal School building.

Injurious Friends.

[Putnam Democrat.]

The cause of temperance has suffered less from the opposition of its foes than the intemperate zeal of its friends.

Where Cheek Comes In.

[Baltimore American.]

It is odd how often a brave man will face a thing after he has refused to countenance it.

Don't Wait.

[New Albany Ledger.]

Don't wait until New Years to turn over that new leaf.

Evelyn Hope.

Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead!
Sit and watch by her side an hour.
That is her book-shelf, this is her bed;
She picked that piece of geranium-flower,
Beginning to die, too, in the glass.
Little has yet been changed, I think—
The shutters are shut, no light may pass
Save two long rays thro' the hinge's chink.

Sixteen years old when she died!
Perhaps she had scarcely heard my name—
It was not her time to love; beside,
Her life had many a hope and aim,
Duties enough and little cares,
And now was quiet, now astir—
Till God's hand beckoned unawares,
And the sweet white brow is all of her.

* * * * * * *

I loved you, Evelyn, all the while;
My heart seemed full as it could hold—
There was place and to spare for the frank young smile
And the red young mouth, and the hair's young gold.
So hush—I will give you this leaf to keep—
See, I shut it inside the sweet cold hand.
There, that is our secret! go to sleep;
You will wake and remember and understand.
—[Robert Browning.

"SCRAPS."

Coin bracelets have apparently taken a fresh start in fashion.

J. T. Ford, of Baltimore, is the oldest theatrical manager in the United States.

Jackson, the negro pugilist, stands six feet two inches, and his arms reach two inches below his knees.

The largest lemon orchard in the world is in process of planting at San Diego, Cal. It will comprise 300 acres.

Alexander Montgomery, of San Francisco, has given $250,000 to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of California.

The President of the French Republic has translated into French "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," and "A Winter's Tale."

The reports of guns fired from the ports of vessels at Newport, Rhode Island, can occasionally be heard at Oldport, thirty miles distant.

Mme. Antoinette Sterling, the well-known contralto singer of this country, long resident in England, has applied for admission to the Society of Friends.

Senator Blackburn wears a broadbrim sombrero that is said to make him look more like a cowboy than a man who has spent half a lifetime in Congress.

The description of a missing man which was sent to the Columbus (O.) police headquarters contained the statement that he was sixty-five years old, and small for his age.

Senator Pettigrew went out to Dakota as a laborer in the employ of a United States Surveyor with a few dollars of borrowed money in his pocket. He is a Vermont man by birth.

Old Lady—I'd like to buy some plasters, young feller. Drug Clerk—Yes, ma'am; porous? Old Lady—Do ye s'pose I want to ketch my death o' cold? Let's see yer winter styles.—[Judge.

The statue of Mr. Beecher is not liked because it does not resemble him very much. Statues are not made to resemble folks. They are made to keep artists from starving.—[Harvard Post.

Mrs. John A. Logan, who already acts as chaperon for the daughters of Mr. Pullman, of Chicago, is to have the daughter of ex-Governor Alger, of Michigan, under her social tutelage this winter in Washington.

Russian officials have decided that the telephone is "dangerous to the State." In Warsaw orders have been given that telephones be removed from all restaurants, coffee houses and liquor saloons. Similar orders have been issued in all other large Polish towns.

The refusal of a Detroit street car company to receive coppers from passengers brought out the fact not generally known that one, two, three and five-cent pieces are legal tenders up to twenty-five cents, while ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty-cent silver coins are legal tenders up to $10.

Richard Mansfield at a recent rehearsal of "Richard III" sat down on his throne to rest. The next instant jumped half a dozen feet with a yell. Some member of the company had carefully arranged, point upward, a paper of carpet tacks in the throne, and although Richard has offered a reward of $75 for the offender he has not yet been discovered.

A Kentucky gentleman, who recently came to Washington to consult with his member of Congress about an office under the new administration, was asked yesterday by a gentleman from Boston whether it was really true that the people of Kentucky are so very bibulous. "Bibulous!" said the Kentuckian, "Bibulous! I don't reckon you could find a dozen Bibles in the whole State."—[Washington Post.

The gravestone which now marks the last resting place of John Bright in the Friends' graveyard at Rochdale is remarkable for neatness and simplicity, and is just in keeping with what he desired should be placed at the head of the grave of his late wife. It is white marble, only two feet six inches in length and two feet in breadth, and the lettering is of plain English characters, the wording being, "John Bright, died March 27, 1889, age 77 years."

Senator Brown, of Georgia, has not put in an appearance at Washington this session. His health is poor, and he will not be able to do much work this session. It is said that he would have resigned at the beginning of the session and given Governor Gordon his seat had not Gordon superseded the Senator with Henry Grady as Trustee of the Georgia State University last summer. "Very good," remarked Senator Joe; "Gordon can wait until 1891."

This story is told by a Cornell student of President White and the college football team of '74. A match had been arranged between the elevens of Cornell and Rochester Universities, and it was to take place in Geneva. When the captain of the Cornell team call upon President White for permission to go to Geneva, "What, go all that distance to kick a bag of wind!" President White exclaimed. "Never, gentlemen, with my permission. Just think, and you'll see that it is ridiculous to go kicking a bag around a ten-acre lot. Then to think of going fifty miles to do it!" The game did not take place.

One of the prominent leaders of the Norwegian Liberals, A. Ivam, ex-President of the Norwegian House of Commons, is at present in London studying the English jury system. Hitherto the jury has been an unknown institution in Norway, but the bill for its introduction in criminal cases was passed two years ago and will become operative January 1. Mr. Ivam, who is called "the father of the jury" in his native country, has been appointed one of the six Chief Justices of Norway. He is now writing a book on the new jury law. He intends to visit France and Germany to study the jury system in those countries.

One of the best shooting territories in this country east of the Rocky Mountains is found in and near the Okifinokee Swamp, which covers a large area in Charlton, Ware and Clinch Counties, Georgia, and Baker County, Florida. It includes numerous lakes, the haunt of wild fowl, and forests of timber, the abode of large and small game in great profusion. The sportsmen who go there should equip themselves with heavy leather thigh boots as a protection against the attacks of moccasins and rattlesnakes. From the abundance of game found in the Okifinokee, these it would appear, are the most effective form of game warden. A point so easily accessible by rail has retained its prolificness as a game preserve only through the terror with which the average man regards a venomous snake.

In Algeria every girl born of native parents is tattooed on her forehead between the eyebrows and just at the root of the nose with a cross formed of several straight lines of small stars running close together. These tattoo marks are a dark blue color. Algerian women are also considerably tattooed on the backs of their hands, their forearms and chests, as well as on their shoulders, their wrists being especially adorned with drawings representing bracelets and flowers strung together. As a rule, women are the operators, and it is principally on children between the ages of seven and eight that they have to exercise their art. They use sometimes a needle, but more frequently a Barbary fig-tree thorn. They employ kohl as a coloring substance. It is a kind of fine powder made from sulphur of antimony, which is also in great request by the Algerian women for the purpose of face-painting.

A CONSERVATORY OF ART

SOMETHING OF THE TREASURES AT NOTRE DAME.

Masterpieces by Van Dyke and Gregori—Father Sorin's Pride in the Chapel—Empress Eugenie's Gift—The Bells.

[Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.]

SOUTH BEND, December 23.—It is rare that a man lives to see great trees which have grown from seeds of his own planting. If the bare hut in which Father Edward Sorin began his educational labors upon the banks of the St. Joseph River, in 1842, may be likened unto an acorn, the institution of learning which now occupies the same spot may well be compared to a giant oak.

Six hundred young men and boys are in attendance upon the University of Notre Dame. Since the great fire of 1879, when the institution, except the chapel, was destroyed, the growth has been wonderful. Large buildings of cream-colored brick have been erected in a semicircle upon a beautiful spot of ground covered with young forest trees. The university has eight hundred acres of land in the body upon which the buildings stand, so there is no necessity for crowding.

At first it seems almost incredible that a university with no endowment fund should be able to build and equip such structures as are here to be seen. The explanation is to be found in the fact that nearly all the instructors are priests, and the other attaches of the place brothers in the Roman Catholic Church. These men devote their lives to the work, and in return receive no salaries. A living is all their wage. A great net income from the tuition and board charges to the students is thus made sure. This has, since the fire, gone steadily into new buildings and apparatus. The result is most surprising to the visitor to the institution. Besides the seven or eight large buildings now in use, extensive additions are to be made during the next year. There are now employed over forty professors, assistant professors and teachers, among them men of national reputation as authority in the branches which they teach.

But aside from the beautiful buildings and approved methods of instruction; the extensive and modern laboratories and manual training shops; the electric lighting plant and the mechanism for the use of crude oil for fuel at a saving of 25 per cent. over coal in cost and 75 per cent. in cleanliness and convenience, there are still other attractions which impress themselves most forcibly upon the visitor's memory. Go into the chief entrance of the main building; the walls on either side of the high hall are painted in a series of scenes representing different periods in the life of Christopher Columbus. The artist, Signor Luigi Gregori, has given to the face of the great explorer an expression of lofty enthusiasm and unselfish devotion. These paintings show Columbus turned away from the royal palaces of Spain, and later his discovery of the new world; the curiosity of the Indians as they surround him on landing; his betrayal and return to Europe in chains; his deathbed, and other great periods in his changeful life.

Luigi Gregori is a Roman painter who has a European reputation as a delineator of religious subjects. He was especially favored by the Pope, for whom he did acceptable work. In 1880 he was induced to come to Notre Dame for the purpose of beautifying the church and university. He liked this country, and to-day is still at work at the institution. During the nine years of his stay he has done work for Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore and has worked in cathedrals in some of the great cities. At present he is painting figures emblematical of the arts and sciences, upon the interior of the dome of the main building of the university. The walls of the upper corridors and of the chief reception room are crowded with portraits of the great men of the church. In one hall are pictures of nearly all the Bishops who have ever lived in the United States. Upon another wall is an ancient, cracked oil painting upon board instead of canvas. It represents a biblical scene, and every color and line suggests age. A Swiss painter produced it, and its date is 1391—a hundred years before the discovery of America.

After viewing these pictures the visitor is led into a dark corner of the reception room. The guide steps softly and reverently. Slowly he rolls up a curtain and a flood of light pours in upon a canvas representing Jesus of Nazareth upon the cross and Mary Magdalen kneeling at its foot. The expression of the faces is wonderful and indescribable. The coloring of the entire picture is of a depth and richness marvelous to see. The background suggests infinite deeps of darkness. The painter of this glorious picture was the immortal Van Dyke. It was presented to the university by a man in London, and money could not purchase it. Were it offered for sale it would easily bring $50,000 or more. And yet, even in this picture, which needs no cultivated artistic taste for its appreciation, there are strange incongruities. The apparel of Mary Magdalen, for instance, is in the style of dress worn by women in the seventeenth century. This canvas is one of the priceless treasures of the institution. It is only one of many, however.

The library is a spot where lovers of rare old works of man could spend delightful days. Among the forty thousand volumes are scores of curious old manuscripts and books. There are ponderous volumes which patient monks spent years and decades upon, toiling away in their gloomy cells. These volumes are executed in such a manner that from arm's length they seem to be triumphs of the modern printer's art. The letters are clean cut and artistic and the spacing and alignment perfect. At the beginning of the pages and paragraphs are illuminated letters in brilliant colors. One can scarcely conceive of the almost infinite patience required to complete one of those books, every line of which had to be made with a pen. The language employed is, of course, Latin. The volumes are handsomely bound in leather, with hand-made silver clasps, and are in a state of perfect preservation. The visitor, however, sees them only through glass. Their dates are in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. About the library are wooden images carved hundreds of years ago and used in churches and cloisters. They are quaint, brilliantly colored figures and exhibit considerable skill in carving. Then there is a collection of armor of the days when brave knights armed cap-a-pie, rode forth to defend their ladye loves or to wrest the Holy City from the sacrilegious hands of the Saracens. There are full suits of the heavy steel mail, including shields and swords, and a man alone can hardly bear the weight of one. There are great two-handed swords, which might easily strike an unfortunate head from its shoulders at one sweeping blow.

In these things Father Sorin takes the keenest interest. Though abstemious in his personal habits, his tastes are for the rich and beautiful in all. He can not endure the idea that any other institution in the country should exceed his in any manner. But when you enter the portals of the church you are in the precinct where this venerable man has lavished the best of all the beauty and all the harmony which his taste and means could gather together from the ends of the earth. When I first entered the great cross-shaped room I stood a moment lost in wonder.

"Can any person, however rude his mind and uncultivated his tastes, enter this building without an elevation of soul and thoughts, think you?" whispered my companion.

I think not. As for me, it was awe-inspiring and lovely beyond description. It is given as a fact that the interior of this comparatively small country church is the finest in the United States. Every detail is a work of art in itself, and the effect of the whole finishing and furnishing is one of perfect and, though florid, of elegant harmony. Here Gregori spent four busy years decorating the walls, and the panels of the groined and fretted roof a hundred feet above the floor. The long Gothic windows are of the richest designs and colors which European artisans could produce. A bronze lamp which swings before the main altar is a study in design and execution which would delight an artist. The various altars are masterpieces. One, plated all over with gold, was made by Bernini, the Italian, who did much of the costliest work in St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome.

In a niche in the wall above this altar is a figure of the Holy Virgin. Some cunning art has let in from an unseen source, a tide of light, which about the head is a rich purple, shading to a pink, like the flush of dawn, at the feet. The effect is as though the Virgin stood in a haze of mysterious, sacred light, emanating from herself. Above her head is suspended a massive crown of solid gold, thickly incrusted with precious stones. This crown was presented to the University by the Empress Eugenie when at the zenith of her brilliant career. A few years ago burglars broke into the church and carried the crown away, but the loss was quickly discovered and the plunderers captured before they had time to leave the country. The crown was somewhat broken, but was repaired and now shows no marks of its rough usage.

But Father Sorin's tastes could not be satisfied by richness of color and design alone. Follow the guide up narrow, angular and dark stairways to the tower and you emerge into a whole congregation of bells. There are in this tower, in all, thirty-two bells. A fine chime embraces twenty-three of them. To one not familiar with the mechanical devices for playing upon chimes here is an excellent opportunity for interesting investigation. The principle is exactly that employed in the common music box with its cylinder set with fine teeth. In this chime the twenty-three bells are firmly fixed to immovable bars. From the clapper of each bell a wire extends to a big iron cylinder below. This cylinder, some five feet long and four feet in diameter, has its surface set with strong steel teeth, to all appearances scattered at random about its circumference. By means of a heavy weight, to be wound up like a clock, the cylinder is set to revolving slowly. The teeth, as they come around, catch upon the wires from the bells, causing the clappers to strike in the proper order to play tunes. The contrivance is altogether simple, and yet perfectly effective, and by shifting the position of the teeth upon the cylinder a considerable range of music may be produced. The good brother who conducted me to the tower laboriously wound up the heavy weight and set the solemn music to pealing out upon the keen air, doubtless much to the diversion of the boys pegging away at their lessons in the neighboring buildings.

There are in the United States two sets of chimes larger and finer than this, and the consequence is that Father Sorin is filled with an ambition to replace this with chimes which shall be unexcelled in America. The basis for the wonderful chime which his fancy pictures is already the property of Notre Dame. It is a giant bell, which swings from massive timbers in the lower part of the church tower. The foundry where this monster was given form is at Mans, France. Father Sorin was in a fever of delight. The bell weighed sixteen thousand pounds and was to be the largest in the United States. At the Custom House in New York there were heavy duties to be paid. The bell had already cost $10,000, and funds were running short. Father Sorin and other friends of Notre Dame hastened to Washington, where Congress was in session. Soon Senator Morton, Senator Blaine and other powerful members were enlisted in the bell's behalf, and by special act of Congress it was admitted free of duty.

Though this was almost a score of years ago, the bell still has the distinction of being the largest in the Union. Its greatest diameter is eight feet, and a tall man can stand erect under it. The clapper weighs three hundred pounds. The bell is rung by swinging, just as a smaller one is. Eight men can ring it, but to do it easily twelve are better. Two strong boards, like see-saws, have the yoke, from which the bell hangs, for a fulcrum, and are firmly bolted to it. Men get on these see-saws, and their alternate up and down motion rings the bell. The vibration is so great that the bell is only rung on important occasions. To give me an idea of its tone, my guide struck the great metal dome with a heavy piece of timber. The sound was almost terrible, there in that narrow tower. Its wave seemed about to beat down the delicate curtains of our ears. But even there, where the deep thunder caused every brick and timber to quiver like life, there was no note of harshness perceptible. It was a mighty flood of harmony.

Father Sorin still plans for the growth and improvement of the institution which he has seen expand from a forest cabin to a university where are gathered learned men and hundreds of students from all parts of the continent. He is now the Superior-General of the Order of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and much of his time is passed in visiting the houses of the order which are scattered over North America and Europe. In the course of his busy life he has crossed the Atlantic Ocean forty-seven times. But Notre Dame is his home, and beneath the altar of the church, which is his pride, his bones will be laid when he has taken his last journey.

ERNEST P. BICKNELL.

A Good Place for Negro Colonization.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Swedes, Russians, Italians and other races have been suggested as possible settlers on the deserted farms of Vermont, but nobody seems to have thought of the negro in that connection. A good many Southern Congressmen who are ransacking their brains for devices to induce the black men to go to Mexico, Africa, South America and other out-of-the-way places would be glad to see negro colonization tried for a decade or two in the Green Mountain State.

Compulsion May be Used.

[Terre Haute Express.]

Another Judge has decided that the school book law is constitutional, but that the Township Trustees are not compelled to use the new books. More's the pity, because the old monopoly may "compel" them to use its books at double prices.

INDIANAPOLIS IN 1889.

(Continued from First Page.)

ing table were obtained. In the whole country there have been, this year, 1,200 more failures than last year. Indianapolis does not contribute to this increase:

Month.	1888. No. Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.	1889. No. Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
January	2	$ 2,200	$ 3,600	6	$ 47,500	$122,000
February	4	6,500	10,000	1	......	1,000
March	1	60,000	65,000	2	4,000	9,000
April	1	6,000	14,000	1	1,500	3,000
May	10	118,000	153,000	6	25,700	42,700
June	3	5,200	12,000	1	7,500	16,000
July	6	9,100	18,600	2	6,000	17,000
August	2	2,000	5,000	1	......	800
September	1	8,000	9,000	1	2,000	2,500
October	4	103,000	172,000	4	12,500	44,000
November	4	7,000	15,000	1	5,000	10,000
December	3	3,900	6,000	8	6,200	12,500
Totals	42	$331,100	$483,200	34	$125,000	$278,500

Thus there were eight fewer failures this year than last. The excess of liabilities over assets is only $158,500—which, for a town of 125,000 and its suburbs, is a splendid showing for a year. Then, too, not a manufacturing company failed—unless two (small) bakeries and a (small) shirt factory are exceptions.

TWO MILLIONS IN BUILDINGS,

Including Estimates in the Thriving Suburbs—Bright Prospect for '90.

The amount of building done during the year was in excess of that of 1888, though not quite so much money was expended. Three great fires early in 1888, notably of them the one on South Meridian street, opened the way for an enormous unanticipated expenditure in new structures. Deducting amount that went into the buildings to replace those destroyed by fire, and the sum expended in building the last year is greatly in excess of that of 1888. The business of the year greatly exceeded the expectations of the contractors. They have had plenty of work from early spring to the present time, the exceeding late fall giving them an excellent opportunity to complete contracts for structures that otherwise would not have been finished until next spring.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of building done, or the total sum of money expended. The only record kept is the building permit book in the City Clerk's office, which is necessarily not exact, from the fact that many buildings are erected for which no permits are taken out, as an ordinance requires, and for the additional reason that the real cost of structures usually exceeds the estimated cost recorded when the permit is issued. The record shows that 1,272 permits were issued during the year, to date, calling for an estimated expenditure of $1,344,367, as against 1,202 permits, with an expenditure of $1,379,260 for 1888. It is probable that not less than 1,500 new buildings were erected during the last year, and that not less than $1,500,000 was put into these structures. The record, of course, does not include West Indianapolis, Haughville, North Indianapolis and the other suburban towns which are not in the city, all of which have fully kept pace with Indianapolis in improvements.

Of the money expended in building during the year, $498,680 was put into cottages; $416,720 into frame dwellings; $296,733 into additions and repairs, $182,950 into business blocks, and $65,950 into brick dwellings. As will be seen, more than three-fourths of the amount expended went into homes, and of the structures erected more than two-thirds were cottages, costing from $400 to $1,500. The entire amount expended averages a little over $1,000 to the structure. As there has been more building done, in proportion to population, in the suburbs than in the city corporation, it is estimated by contractors that not less than $2,000,000 was expended in building in Indianapolis and all its suburbs during the year. In West Indianapolis and Haughville alone over 200 new residences went up during the year.

Running back several years, the building business of the past year makes an excellent showing. In 1887 1,154 permits were issued, representing an expenditure of $1,252,576. In 1886 but $989,240 was expended; in 1885, $935,100, and in 1884, $967,835.

Contractors say the outlook for another busy year is encouraging. Several big blocks that have been under contemplation for months will go up early in the spring, while the number of new cottages promises to increase. Already a few contracts for next year's work have been made, although it is not customary to begin working until February or March.

REAL ESTATE VALUES ADVANCE.

And the Year's Review Shows a Substantial and Solid Improvement.

A city's real estate market is an index of its general prosperity. Strangers with capital to invest never fail to ask among their first questions whether or not the real estate market is on a solid basis. So far as Indianapolis is concerned this question can be answered in the affirmative, and with a degree of security that is assuring. The day of "booms" and fictitious values is said to come to every city at some time in its history, and to come but once. Indianapolis had that day years ago, and the dear experience it cost many, stands as a barrier to the city ever experiencing the sensation again. It required years to recover from the effects of the collapse of the great boom; but, the recovery once thoroughly effected, the city took the new lease of life on a more conservative plan, and since then has had a steady, solid growth that promises much for the future.

For the last ten years real estate values have gradually increased until down-town property now has a real value almost, if not quite equal to that of the speculative days of eighteen or twenty years ago. It was not until 1881 or 1882 that men with money began to have confidence in Indianapolis real estate. About that time investments began to increase, and they have gradually multiplied until the real estate business is now considered one of the best in the city. Not only is the business lucrative to those who engage in it for the commission there is in sales, but money permanently invested in real estate is considered by the best financiers as planted in rich ground, and bound to bring forth a good harvest.

A glance over the business and events or the years past leads to the thought that all things have worked together for the advantage of the city. There came the unsupported boom, with its collapse and the lesson the event carried with it. Then came the gradual regaining of the lost ground, accomplished, as has been said, about 1881 or 1882, followed by years of conservative prosperity. By 1887 public confidence in Indianapolis real estate had completely restored, and unemployed capital began to seek investment in town property more willingly than since the panic. It was at this opportune time that natural gas was discovered, and the city given a new impetus, the effects of which it was ready to stand. In other words, a foundation secure in all its make-up had been laid for the new and more healthful growth.

It was not surprising that the first impulse upon the discovery of natural gas was to inflate values and bring on another "boom," but the better judgment prevailed, and while real estate was naturally enhanced in value by the advent of the new fuel, and considerable speculation prompted, there was no "going wild" over the condition of affairs. As an evidence of the conservative spirit that prevailed immediately after the discovery of the new fuel it may be stated that the new values fixed on property then have not depreciated. Indeed, they have shown a gradual increase, and promise a healthy appreciation for the future. The discovery of gas inspired an activity in real estate during 1887 that has not been equaled during the last two years, but barring the speculative tendency the market has been just as reliable through 1888 and 1889 as during 1887.

The business of the year just closing shows something of an improvement over that of 1888, and is an indication that the new life infused into the market by the advent of natural gas is lasting.

The following comparative statement, by months, shows the business done in 1888 and 1889:

Month.	1888. Deeds	Amounts.	1889. Deeds	Amounts.
Jan	416	$ 802,279 54	454	$ 899,960 89
Feb	566	614,506 12	422	998,087 97
Mar	579	894,282 89	480	567,630 43
April	611	731,980 91	411	757,488 91
May	589	767,717 27	512	622,944 67
June	425	587,683 47	393	500,950 62
July	371	484,620 96	356	767,974 30
Aug	380	472,403 04	339	563,268 00
Sept	367	417,893 84	225	480,041 00
Oct	417	609,821 31	406	551,315 20
Nov	383	441,675 83	428	775,429 00
Dec	315	551,856 11	261	715,028 00
Totals	5,189	$7,318,220 75	4,694	$7,985,198 29

It will be noticed that there were fewer transfers during the last year than in 1888, and yet the total consideration is over a half million dollars in excess of that of 1888. This indicates that either much more valuable property has changed hands during the last year, or else there has been a considerable increase in values. Real estate agents say that both things indicated are true. Values, they say, are at least 10 per cent. greater than they were in 1888, and the records substantiate their statements that much more improved property changed hands than in 1888. The business of 1888 was largely confined to unimproved outlots, while during the last year there has been a brisk movement in both improved and unimproved property.

In 1887 there were 5,487 deeds recorded, representing property valued at $12,110,749.52. In 1886 the transfers were 4,114, and the total consideration, $6,096,054. In 1885 the property that changed hands was valued at $6,095,756; in 1884, $6,624,776; in 1883, $6,662,525, and in 1882, $6,316,851.

An evidence of the faith people have in Indianapolis real estate is the fact that money is being permanently invested in it. Here and there are men who buy for speculative purposes, but nine out of ten, almost, are bona fide purchases. Agents say that a large per cent. of the buyers during the last year, as during 1888 were men of moderate means, who through the assistance of building associations, bought lots with the view of getting homes of their own. In nearly all such instances a house was immediately erected upon the lot purchased. This, they take it, is evidence of the steady and healthy growth of the city.

All the city's suburbs show up well on the transfer record. Haughville and West Indianapolis, in particular, have had a lively real estate market during the entire year, and both have offered special inducements to home seekers by avoiding any great increase in value. A satisfactory business was done at Brightwood, Irvington, Woodruff Place and West Indianapolis. The first two places named have had an exceptionally good market the latter part of the year, due mainly to the fact that street-car facilities have been furnished them.

All in all, it has been a satisfactory year in the real estate business, and one that closes with the best of prospects for the new one at hand. It signifies much when every man competent to judge says: "Indianapolis real estate was never such valuable property as now."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Death Rate Lower in Indianapolis Than in Any American City.

A great many cities, particularly Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, San Jose and other towns send out every month or two glowing statements of their natural advantages and exploit themselves as health resorts. Yet no American city has so low a death rate as Indianapolis or so few contagious diseases, and in saying this The News speaks by the record. Sanitary Officer Crane and Clerk Edwin C. Hedden have furnished The News with advance statements taken from their forthcoming report of the Board of Health for this year. The figures are complete up to 6 o'clock p. m., December 21:

DEATHS 1888.

Total deaths from all causes	2004
Less killed accidentaly	39
suicide	12
gun-shot wounds	13
premature births	63
still-born	114
old age	62
Total unnatural causes and old age	303
	1698

Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants, 14.

DEATHS 1889.

Total deaths from all causes	1748
Less killed accidentally	39
suicide	18
gun-shot wounds	12
still-born	95
premature birth	47
old age	42
Total unnatural causes and old age	254
	1494

Death rate per 1,000 to date, 12.

Deaths by months in 1889—January 143, February 107, March 180, April 158, May 151, June 171, July 176, August 163, September 139, October 141, November 135, December 84.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diseases.	1888.	1889.
Diphtheria	79	81
Scarlatina	16	11
Measles	7	5
Typhoid fever	80	63
Consumption	224	223
Pneumonia	97	86
Premature birth	63	47
Still-born	114	95
Cholera infantum	89	58

PLACES OF BURIAL (1889.)

Crown Hill	754
Greenlawn	268
Catholic Cemetery	259
Lutheran Cemetery	54
Jewish Cemetery	18
Shipped	181
Not stated	188

Flagging the Houses.

Sanitary Officer Crane has flagged, during the year, houses as follows: For diphtheria 254, scarlatina 266, measles 919. The contagious diseases reported each month during the year are as follows:

Months.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.
January	36	11	25
February	29	13	44
March	13	9	134
April	17	19	445
May	18	18	305
June	12	42	170
July	11	19	57
August	21	29	7
September	41	40	0
October	53	66	3
November	25	71	5
December	35	11	0
Total	311	346	1,195

Grand total reported, 1,852.

From this number of contagious diseases reported there were but 97 deaths, which is complimentary to the physicians of Indianapolis or the hardiness of the patients, just as the reader wishes.

BIRTHS FOR 1889.

White males	1,054
White females	904
Colored males	85
Colored females	87
Total	2,130
White twins	21
Colored twins	1
Total twins	22

MARION COUNTY TAXABLES.

A Large Increase This Year Over 1888—Total $73,104,500.

The County Auditor has finished the tax duplicate for 1889, and the figures given are from the advanced sheet. The duplicate shows a handsome increase of taxables over last year:

	1888.	1889.
Value of lands	$ 9,190,520	$ 9,182,120
Value of improvements	1,906,975	1,972,770
Value of lots	21,249,365	21,486,320
Value of improv. on lots	17,784,080	18,988,270
Value personal property	21,477,305	21,497,080
Total	$71,580,345	$73,104,540
Polls	24,400	27,473
Male dogs	6,072	6,767
Female dogs	1,108	1,086

There has been an increase in the value of taxables in the county of $1,424,295. In 1888 the total amount of taxes to be collected was $1,252,419.68. In 1889 the amount is $1,351,892.66, an increase of $99,472.98. There has also been an increase in that part of the voting population which pays poll taxes of 3,072. There are 695 more male dogs this year than there were last; but twenty-two female dogs have left the county—for which much thanks.

EXPENDED IN CHARITY.

How the County's Wards Have Fared in 1889.

There are several benevolent institutions in the city to which Marion County contributes, and the amount paid to them during the year is as follows:

Indianapolis Orphan Asylum	$ 8,518 25
Indianapolis Orphan Asylum (c'l'd)	5,795 60
German Protestant Orphan Asylum	5,221 75
Home of the Good Shepherd	300 00
Home of Friendless Women	600 00
Little Sisters of the Poor	300 00
Board of Children's Guardians	636 50
Kindergarten Schools	84 40
Total	$21,456 50

Fed at the County Jail.

The following is the number of prisoners in the County Jail each month during the year:

January 96; February, 139; March, 150; April, 109; May, 120; June, 96; July, 94; August, 89; September, 97; October, 83; November, 96; December 18th, 90. Total, 1,261.

HOW CITY MONEY WAS SPENT.

A Lavish Disbursement of Public Funds by the Councils.

Despite the very rosy report of the city's financial condition presented by the Finance Committee, Indianapolis is to-day virtually without cash. Fortunately her credit is good, yet she pays a high rate of interest for temporary loans. Only frequent borrowing will enable the next administration to meet the obligations inherited from the expiring administration.

The way the money flew during the past year was a caution. From Deputy Treasurer Frank Miller, The News obtained the following figures, showing the amount of money paid out on city warrants each month of 1889:

January	$219,080 61
February	89,862 47
March	39,692 80
April	31,614 55
May	34,365 11
June	84,398 28
July	36,326 35
August	105,054 82
September	28,394 19
October	37,675 84
November	41,173 28
December (to 20th inst.)	40,604 83
Total	$798,238 23

This sum had been expended up to December 20. Beside these figures there must be paid, January 1, $62,000 in interest and $100,000 in loans, making a grand total of $955,238.23. "There are yet two pay-rolls and other money to be paid out this month," said Mr. Miller, "that will make the total money expended by the city in 1889 foot up to over $1,000,000."

The records in the City Clerk's office show the following figures for the more important expense accounts, during this Council's two years, but there are many more small items that when added together aggregate a large sum:

	1889.	1888.
Board of Health	$8,337.28	$2,850.62
Bridges	4,128.78	2,744.10
Civil Engineer	3,596.46	5,636.49
City Dispensary	4,059.43	4,748.76
City Hall	3,880.37	284.48
City Hospital and branch	20,579.32	22,571.97
Cisterns	881.64	2,029.43
Elections	1,689.00	......
Fountains and pumps	301.02	573.40
Insurance	408.50	117.50
Interest for the year (exclusive of $62,000 now due)	187,287.16	164,020.75
Judgments and costs	2,926.58	1,401.31
Markets	2,156.71	988.20
Garfield Park	9,178.67	1,018.83
Other parks	3,492.22	2,254.90
Police	55,295.74	61,625.75
Printing	6,902.25	5,313.49
Sewers	4,438.79	11,643.25
Salaries	27,400.00	27,553.96
Station House	3,301.76	3,839.85
Water rent	36,649.54	34,675.27

The more important departments will be considered in detail.

The Fire Department.

The expenses of the Fire Department in 1887 were about $77,000, in 1888 it was $72,094.85, and in 1889 it was as follows, taken from the books in the City Clerk's office by Deputy Clerk Will Walden:

Pay roll	$64,954 25
Accounts	13,950 89
Total	$78,896 14

It is claimed that there are a number of accounts outstanding in this department that have not been paid. Among them is the extension ladder truck that cost $3,000. City Clerk Bowlus says the truck is paid for, but there does not appear to be any record of that fact. The Fire Chief says $1,600 is owing on the truck, he understands, and will be due next year.

One of the engines was damaged at the Wheel Works fire. Chief Daugherty says it will cost $5,000 to repair the engine, and he doubts if it will then be serviceable.

The Street Department.

More money has been expended in the Street Department, with less visible results, than in any other department. The streets are simple execrable. The total amount of money appropriated for the streets during 1889 was a little more than $66,000. Of this sum about $60,000 had been paid out by the Street Commissioner at the time of his last report, leaving him $6,000 to run his department until January 1. But this is not all. The city during the year has paid its portion for the making and improvement of streets. Its share of the expense is $28,070.48, of which amount about $13,000 was paid for asphalt pavements. Thus the streets have cost the city this year $84,070.48. The cost last year was $79,602.62; including all improvements, pay-rolls, etc., the same items in 1887, before this Council went into office, amounted to only $54,924.38.

The Lighting Department.

The big fight in 1890 will be between electricity and gas. According to the records it cost in 1888 to light the city the sum of $65,602.82; the old $25 per lamp rate was in vogue half of that year. Since the 1st of January last a number of gas lamps have been dismantled—nearly 400. There are 2,260 street lamps, and in January there will be over 100 electric lights and 300 vapor lamps. The following is the City Clerk's account of the expense of lighting the city for 1889:

Street lights, gas, etc	$39,748 76
Station House, gas	398 15
Removing lamp posts, etc	81 75
Vapor lights	4,338 00
Electric lights (11 months)	5,638 49
Total	$50,200 15

Garfield Park.

Considerable work has been done on Garfield Park this year. Out of the original appropriation, $10,000, in 1888 $1,018.33 was expended. In 1889, the amount expended has been $9,178.67, the entire appropriation, and a small sum in addition being used. The park is beginning to assume shape, and in a year or two more it will be the resort of the city. A great many trees have been planted, roads and drives laid out and bridges built. A mistake was made in laying out a road and building a bridge close to the railroad track. When the park is completed the railroad company will run trains out there, and it will be dangerous for horses so close to the cars. A judicious expenditure of money will make Garfield Park the most attractive in the State.

Under the head of "Incidentals" $1,483.04 has been expended for postage, washing towels, dog-checks, brooms, etc.

The city's share of the cost of making the tax duplicate was $16,302.64.

The sum of $3,000 was donated to the Indianapolis Training School and the Home of Friendless Women.

Out of the 9,000 dogs in the city, checks and licenses were procured for but 3,256.

There are 186 licensed hucksters and 67 peddlers in the city.

In Indianapolis there are nearly 150 public hacks. The law is that all hack owners shall procure a license for each vehicle, but the records show only twenty-seven hack licenses issued.

Fires and Insurance.

The Fire Department to noon December 26 had made 293 runs for the year. The total amount of insurance on property that was fired amounts to $863,950, divided as follows: January, $53,650; February, $80,825; March, $46,950; April, $51,450; May, $89,552; June, $38,970; July, $75,984; August $41,400; September, $29,325; October, $225,400; November, $45,950; December (to 25th), $103,300.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Year's Work ot the Police, Grand Jury, Courts and Coronor.

Indianapolis has fewer police in proportion to its population than any city in the United States. There were during the year a large number of robberies, but no more, perhaps, than in other cities.

A number of men have been foot-padded, but not once in this as in many other cities have highwaymen added murder to robbery. Everything considered the city has been very fortunate in this line, considering the time the police have given to dominoes, and remembering their lack of physical training. Once during the year the force was divided, and for thirty days—or until the courts decided which set of Commissioners was in authority—but little police work was done. With the exception of two or three men all the old officers were reinstated. A new patrol wagon was purchased during the year and the old wagon converted into a "Black Maria," in which to take prisoners from the Police Court to the Work House. The following facts were obtained from Secretary Snyder, of the Board of Police Commissioners; also gives the business of the Mayor's Court:

The Commissioners and force consists of three Commissioners, one Secretary, one Surgeon, one Superintendent, two Captains, one day, one night; seven Sergeants, two turnkeys, one day, one night; two drivers, one day, one night; one janitor, one Humane Inspector, two detectives, sixty-nine patrolmen, including extras.

The number of inhabitants to each patrolman in several cities, as compared with Indianapolis, is New York 612, Philadelphia 712, Chicago 781, Boston 632, St. Louis 973, Cincinnati 855, Cleveland 1,373, Indianapolis 1,811. The present force at Cleveland is acknowledged to be inadequate for the protection of the persons and property of citizens, and more men are required to give certain portions of the city the protection to which residents are entitled, yet Cleveland has more police, proportionately than Indianapolis.

EXPENSES OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Work of the Criminal Department and County Grand Jury.

Pay roll, including Commissioners, surgeon and all others connected with the force for eleven and one-half months from December 15, 1888, to December 1, 1889, $60,586.01; all other expenses for twelve months, $3,301.76, including $396.25 rental for telephones at thirteen stations, $490 for one new patrol wagon and rebuilding and recovering the other, and provision accounts for 8,452 meals for provisions at 7 cents, $591.64. Total expenditures, $63,887.77. Less amount paid by D. E. Snyder, Secretary, monthly to the City Clerk for credit of Station House, collected by special service, rewards, from cow pounds, etc., per vouchers on file (for 1889), $2,270.82; expense to the city, $61,616.95.

Arrests as registered at the Station House from January 1, 1889, to November 30, 1889, 3,302; add parties arrested and taken directly to the Mayor's Court without being registered at the Station House, 153; total arrests for eleven months, 3,455.

Of those registered 2,835 were white, 467 black, 2,950 were male, 352 female. Some of the causes of arrest are: Drunks, 946; violation of liquor law, 107; disturbing the peace, 54; vagrant, 249; prostitutes, 184; associating with prostitutes, 159; keeping house of ill-fame, 22; adultery, 13; grand larceny, 73; petit larceny, 238; burglary, 60; highway robbery, 18; forgery, 12; gambling, 182; receiving stolen goods, 14; assault and battery, 348; assault and battery with intent to kill, 42; assault and battery on wife, 37; murder, 5; carrying concealed weapons, 59; fugitives from justice, 52; insane, 17; obstructing streets and alleys, 60; peddling without license, 28; malicious trespass, 72; desecrating the Sabbath, 16; cruelty to animals, 17; fast driving, 11; violating market laws, 11.

Report of the Sergeant at the Mayor's Court of disposal of cases of arrests: Found guilty and sent to Work House, 1,084; found guilty and released on commitment, 210; found guilty and paid fines and costs, 443; found guilty and replevied fines and costs, 277; committed for action of Grand Jury, 286; appealed from Mayor's decision, 17; took change of venue, 45; fugitives from justice, 44; insane, 15; defaulted bail, 3; dismissed, 459; found not guilty, 573; sent to United States Court, 5; sent to Reformatory, 2; awaiting trial (November 30), 6; total, 3,470.

Amount of fines and costs collected by the Sergeant at the Mayor's Court for eleven (11) months to November 30, 1889, and paid over to the Mayor, total, $12,103.20.

Distributed as follows:

State cases—To Prosecuting Attorney, $3,82.2 5 ; to City Treasurer, $2,870.55; witness fees, $737.80; to County Treasury, $2,940.05.

City Cases—To City Attorney, $483.85; to City Treasury, $1,368.20; witness fees, $220.50. Tota lfor eleven months, $12,103.20.

Wagon report for eleven months, January 1, 1889, to November 30, 1889: Number of calls answered, 1,838; number of prisoners hauled to the station house, 2,115; number of prisoners hauled to Work-house, 1,156. Total number hauled, 3,271. Number of squares traveled, 50,568; number of miles traveled, 5,056.8.

Amount of goods recovered, so far as turned over to the Secretary, $3,497, including twenty-four watches and $442 in cash.

Surgeon E. F. Hodges's report: Number of applicants for the force examined, 18; passed, 13; rejected, 5; number of patients treated—patrolmen, 30; prisoners, 103; total, 133; number of visits made, 142; sent to the hospital, 13; deaths at the hospital, 3.

The Marion County Grand Jury has performed a great amount of work since last January. The jury has been handled by Assistant State's Attorney John Holtzman, and the record of the jury is a high compliment to his ability. During its two terms the Grand Jury examined 3,158 witnesses and returned 715 true bills of indictment. The offenses for which indictments were returned are graded as follows: Grand larceny 128, grand larceny and burglary 13, petit larceny 222, petit larceny and burglary 6, petit larceny and robbery 1, petit larceny and car-breaking 2, perjury 5, receiving stolen goods 13, forgery 17, embezzlement 25, assault and battery with intent 6, single assault and battery 25, assault and battery with intent to kill 18, assault and battery with intent to rob 5, entering house with intent to rob 1, robbery 12, false pretenses 27, selling diseased animals 2, selling liquor without license 30, selling liquor after 11 p. m. 5, selling liquor to a minor 16, selling liquor on Sunday 48, giving liquor to a minor 1, blackmailing 1, disturbing meeting 3, grand larceny and robbery 1, being a prostitute 1, murder 9, selling liquor on legal holiday 2, petit larceny and robbery 1, burglary 23, selling lottery tickets 5, keeping house of ill-fame 53, trespass 1, malicious trespass 3, injuring a toll gate 1, rape 1, conspiracy 6, hunting on another's land 1, cruelty to animals 1, bigamy 2, incest 2, illegal marriage 1, arson 2, public indecency 1, abortion 1, resisting officers 1, fornication 4, allowing minors to play pool 1, sodomy 1, desecrating the Sabbath 2.

The Criminul Court is presided over by the Hon. William Irvin, and the Court is in session during the whole year. The expense of the court this year has been $10,640.34, but as will be noticed about $2,000 has been received from this court. That there should be but one change of venue from this court in twelve months is creditable to the fairness of both Judge Irvin, State's Attorney Mitchell and the jury. These interesting facts relating to this court, as furnished by Clerk W. D. Kerr, are official: Committed to State's Prison 114, Work House 72, Female Prison 9, Reform School for Girls 10, Reform School for Boys 18, Jail 2, judgements suspended on good behavior 49, nollied by the State 63, released on personal recognizance 36, bonds forfeited 38, acquitted on trial 56, misdemeanor judgments 99, change of venue 1, causes dismissed 3; total number disposed of 570.

Aggregate fines assessed $2,763, aggregate time of imprisonment in penitentiary 310½ years, aggregate time in Work House and Female Prison 32 years.

In addition to these figures the seven Justices of the Peace have disposed of about 500 misdemeanor cases.

The Coroner's "Deadly" Work.

Coroner Wagner has had a busy year, and has done much to assist the criminal department in investigating crime. His report furnished The News speaks for itself:

Total number of inquests, 188. Deaths from natural causes, 47; deaths from suicide, 31. The means used for self-destruction are: Drowning 1, hanging 3, morphine 15, chloroform 2, cyanide of potas. 2, carbolic acid 1, pistol shot 4, cutting artery 3; deaths from criminal malpractice 5, infanticide 11, accidental shooting 5, murder 11, burns and scalds 10, accidental poisoning 3, drowning 10, gas explosion 1, railroad cars 21, falls 11, suffocation 2, falling building 3, thrown from buggy 1, caught in revolving belt 1, kick of a horse 1, strangulation 1, exposure 1, sudden heart failure 13.

"I believe," says Dr. Wagoner, in concluding his report, "that the Coroner should receive a salary and should not be dependent on the number of inquests. I am satisfied that it would be a large saving to the county."

FEW ADVERSE COURT DECISIONS.

City Attorney's Annual Report and Business of His Department.

Wm. L. Taylor, City Attorney, has prepared his annual report to the Council and Aldermen. He says:

Within the year thirty-five cases against the city have been tried and disposed of. The aggregate damages claimed therein amount to $96,100. In out one of the cases has there been a judgment rendered against the city, that is in the sum of $1,250, and from this judgment an appeal is now pending. No judgment against the city during that period has been affirmed by any court of final jurisdiction, nor has any money been paid by the city on account of any judgment against said city during the last year.

There are now pending against the city twenty-four cases of various kinds, the larger number damage suits. The aggregate damages claimed therein amount to $213,000. Of this large sum $178,000 damages are claimed on account of the overflow of Pogue's Run in 1882-3, and of damages resulting to property south of the Union Depot on account of the closing of Illinois street and the vacating of a part of McNabb street. The aggregate damages now claimed in all suits pending against the city, except the Pogue's Run and Union Depot cases, amount to but $25,000, the smallest amount in many years.

Several cases of general interest to the city have been disposed of within the last year. The Murdock case settled the right of the health officers of the city, in proper cases, to shoot down diseased cattle at the Stock Yards, when such stock was to be sold for food to the people of this city.

The case of Catherine Miller against the city, taken on a change of venue to Hendricks County, involved the title of the city to Miami street, which of itself was an opening to a large territory in the eastern part of the city, between Ohio and Michigan streets.

The case brought by the Bruce brothers against the city and many property-holders involved the city's title to all the streets and alleys in "Bruce Place." The case was finally decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the city and the property-holders, and I think will settled forever the right, both of the city and the property-holders, to all that large territory, formerly part of "Bruce Farm."

Perhaps the most important matter disposed of during the year was the Bush and Moore cases, which tested the constitutionality of the liquor license act of 1889. The result of the decisions in these two cases alone has already been a net increase from liquor licenses to the city's revenues over 1888, of $50,000.

There have been tried and disposed of in the Mayor's Court under the charge of my deputy, Horace E. Smith, 411 cases.

ONE DIVORCE SUIT DAILY

Is the Average for the Year—Philosophy of the Suits.

County Clerk Wilson, who has made himself familiar with the smallest details of his office, furnishes the following figures:

Suits filed in Superior Court, 1,183; in Circuit Court, 336; total, 1,519; total number divorces filed, 364; number wives plaintiffs, 239; number husbands plaintiffs, 125; number granted, 185; number pending, 119; number refused, 16; number dismissed, 364; number damage suits, 110; writs of habeas corpus, 12; marriage licenses issued, 1,305; insanity inquests, 193; estates administered upon, 166; guardians appointed, 90; wills probated, 115.

"Yes," remarked Mr. Wilson, when asked if the subject of divorce was not receiving a great deal of attention, "nearly every student of social questions has taken an interest in the subject of divorce. I have endeavored to ascertain the facts presented by the records of the courts of this county for the year just coming to an end. The number of suits instituted since January 1, 1889, for divorce aggregate 364. Decrees of divorce have been rendered in 185 of these cases; there are pending on the docket yet to be disposed of 119; the court has dismissed 44 and denied a divorce in 16 cases. In 239 of the 364 cases the wife is the complaining party, leaving 125 cases in which the husband is plaintiff."

"You ask the causes for which these divorces were granted? It is difficult to answer. The Judges seem to be charitably disposed, and the decrees in a number of cases simply "find the facts true as alleged in the plaintiff's complaint." Turning to the complaint, you may find that it alleges every cause named in the statute. Accurate statistics concerning the real causes of divorces are impossible. Take the violations of the seventh commandment, which all religions and laws recognize as a cause for divorce: It is seldom relied on in pleading as the cause. I mean seldom as compared to the number of instances where it exists as a fact; it is accompanied, nearly always, by other statuatory causes; the defendant does not wish it to be charged; and in many cases the plaintiff does not desire to charge it; it is difficult of proof when alleged, and would provoke a contest. As a consequence it is seldom alleged, though it may exist in many cases, as it goes hand-in-hand with drunkenness, failure to provide and cruel treatment.

"How does the number of divorce suits and divorces compare with the number of marriages?"

"I find that 1,305 marriage licenses have issued from this office since the 1st of the year. Out of the 364 suits for divorce instituted within the same period, only 185 divorces have as yet been entered, with 119 pending for future disposition, as I remarked a moment ago. Now, if we could assume that the 1,305 married couples lived in this county, and all the divorce suits were instituted by bona fide residents, the above data would afford interesting information. The license to marry is issued in the county where the lady resides; she may marry and move to the home of her husband in another county; but this is off-set by the marriage out of the county by men residing here. And I am inclined to think that the percentage of those who come here to obtain a divorce is very small. Of course, too, married people from other counties move here, but married people of this county also emigrate. So we will take the figures as they are and we have for 1,305 marriages, 364 divorce suits during the year; in other words 27.88 per cent of those who marry sue for a divorce."

DECLINING GRAIN BUSINESS

Due to the Commerce Law, which Affects Other Inland Cities, Too.

The totals showing the amount of grain nspected during the year ending December 14 are diminutive when compared with those of other years. They are: Wheat 4,139 cars, or 2,483,400 bushels; corn 2,805 cars, or 1,683,000 bushels; oats 751 cars, or 751,000 bushels; Hay 455 cars.

The grain business in this city, like that in nearly all interior cities, suffers from the Interstate Commerce law and through rates from small points. Formerly from 1,200 to 1,500 cars of grain a month were handled in this city. In those days the elevators did a thriving business and the scene "on call" at the Board of Trade was an animated one. The "call" at the Board of Trade is almost a joke. The bids and offers seldom meet each other.

But although the amount of grain handled in this city has greatly decreased, grain shippers still do a large business by telegraph. They send their shipments direct from outside points to the market without any stop at this city. Their offices, however, are here, and their money is placed in Indianapolis banks.

The amount of grain consumed at this city is growing larger with the increase in the business of millers, hominy makers and other grain "manufacturers."

TWELVE THRIFTY GROCERY FIRMS.

Advantages Gained Through the Coffee Company—Nearly $7,000,000 Business.

There are twelve firms in Indianapolis devoted strictly to the grocery trade. The gross amount of their business for the past year has been over $6,500,000. This amount is about the same as last year's. The quantity of goods handled, however, has increased, for in the early part of the year prices for woodenware, spices, tobaccos, dried fruits, canned goods, sirups and other goods were lower, and tended to make the amount of business in dollars and cents smaller, although the bulk was larger.

During the year trade has been extended and now takes in territory in Illinois and Ohio that was never before attempted. In this the grocers have been benefited by the Interstate Commerce law. While Indianapolis shippers of grain and produce complain that this law distributes trade among the smaller towns of the State, the grocers smile as they gather in the business of the larger cities, like Chicago and Cincinnati.

During the year the Grocer's Exchange (an organization of the firms in the city), in conjunction with several houses in similar lines of business, making nineteen firms in all, have secured the entire control of three brands of tobacco. The manufacturers of this tobacco no longer need traveling men or advertising for the brands, and the prices for them has been made lower. The Exchange has secured similar control of a brand of soap. Of course all other brands are sold by them as before.

During the year, also, the Indiana Coffee Company has been formed among the grocers. It was not felt necessary to send money to other cities for the roasting of coffee when it could just as well be roasted here. Natural gas also furnishes superior advantages in roasting. A plant has therefore been established that turns out from sixty to seventy-five bags of roasted coffee per day, making one brand of package coffee and ten grades of bulk roasted coffee. The capacity of the plant is 200 bags per day. The expectations of the incorporators of the Coffee Company have been fully satisfied and the success of the venture while yet in its infancy is assured.

The year 1890 promises a boom. The bountiful crops of all kinds reported, and the activity of all shops, mills and manufacturing establishments will contribute to make the year an active one in the grocery trade. The retailers having for some time past been buying from hand to mouth, the prosperous condition of the farming community and of workingmen, will certainly compel the retailer to replenish his stock to meet growing demands.

EGG AND POULTRY MEN

Unfavorably Affected by the Interstate Commerce Law.

Shippers of eggs, butter and poultry, of this city, complain greatly of the Interstate Commerce law and competition among railroads. Nearly all their goods are sent to the Atlantic seaboard. Formerly produce was shipped into Indianapolis from a large circle of contributory towns, and sent from here to New York with profit. Now there are through lines from many of the smaller towns of the State to the Eastern markets, and in the absence of discrimination in rates, small dealers find it several cents cheaper to send their produce directly to New York than to send it via Indianapolis. Thus shipping trade is going away from the larger cities, including Indianapolis, and is distributed among the smaller towns. An excellent illustration of this movement in trade is shown by the establishment of branch houses. One produce shipper of this city has established ten branch houses in various towns of the State. From eight of these produce is shipped direct to the East, and the other two are buying stations necessary to keep the goods from going to other places than this city.

To show the decrease in the amount of produce sent from this city, one shipper said that several years ago, during the Thanksgiving season, he sent a carload of dressed poultry a day to New York, while now two carloads a week are considered good business.

During the past year the two leading produce dealers did a business of about $500,000. This is about the same as the amount of the year before. This amount is swelled by the business of several smaller dealers. There is a good deal of a speculative nature in the business, and it has its up and downs, largely because of the perishable nature of much of the goods handled.

CONDITION IN DRY GOODS.

Increase in Sales and Extension of the Indianapolis Jobbers' Territory.

The wholesale dry goods trade of Indianapolis is in a healthy state, and the city stands higher, perhaps, in the estimation of the general dry goods trade than ever before. There are no prominent towns within reach that are not inclined to give Indianapolis their dry goods business. Conditions during the year have been more satisfactory than in former years. Customers paid more promptly than usual, and there was a far better distribution of goods.

The two jobbing firms now in the city do a larger business than three firms formerly did, and their stocks are much larger and more complete. The increase of business over that of a few years ago has been about 25 per cent. Last year was a year of exceptionally good trade, and the volume of business done this year has been fully as great, and perhaps greater. A conservative estimate of the gross amount of business done is held to be from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. It has been supposed by many that the warm weather of the past six weeks has been especially unfavorable to the dry-goods trade. Its effect has really been felt only in a few lines of heavy goods, while other lines have been quite as active as usual. Markets have been unusually steady throughout the year.

Million Dollars in Millinery.

The millinery trade of the two jobbing firms of the city, it is maintained, is larger than that of any city of its size in the United States, and compares favorably with that of greater cities. It spreads over a wide territory, including Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. The business done during the year has been very satisfactory, amounting to $1,000,000, which is an increase over last year's trade. One of the features of the trade was the overwhelming demand all over the country for artificial flowers. All the manufacturies of the country were bared of their product, and there were cries for more. The demand was unprecedented. This is one of the freaks of fashion about which there is an uncertainty. The demand may be very light next year. Ribbons, also, have been very active.

Among the Queensware Men.

There is a flourishing queensware business in Indianapolis, and new warerooms have been filled this year to accommodate the increasing business which is spreading over wider territory. Perhaps more fruit jars were sold this year than ever before. Taste for queensware has improved, and the demand for finer qualities of goods has greatly increased. A large part of the trade in common goods has fallen off, owing to free distribution in numerous baking powder schemes. This year's business has been very satisfactory, and shows an increase of more than 10 per cent. over that of last year. It has amounted to about $1,000,000.

A Departure in Leather and Belting.

The leather and the belting trade are combined in Indianapolis. Some leather, however, is sold independently of rubber belting, and some belting is sold independently of leather. Excluding the belting sold by manufacturers of machinery, the leather and belting trade of the city during the past year has amounted to $350,000. The increase in the combined business has been about 15 per cent.

With the establishment of manufacturies in the natural gas regions of Indiana, the demand for belting has increased. The Hide, Leather and Belting Company is putting in a plant, and will begin manufacturing belts early next year. The plant will make one of a few complete belting manufactories in the country.

Boots and Rubbers Increase 20 Per Cent.

Trade in boots and shoes and rubbers has been greater during the past year than ever before. The increase in the volume of business over that of last year has been fully 20 per cent. By placing more men on the road and pushing business the trade has been extended over wider territory. The business of the city has been about $1,500,000. As in other lines of trade, profits are gradually decreasing, while the amount of goods handled increases, but the large growth in the volume of business has made the year quite satisfactory in its results. There has been an immense increase in the demand for rubbers in the past three years, and even in this year of warm weather the sales have been large. When rubbers came in boots went out, and the demand for lighter shoes at the same time has greatly creased.

Big Business in Cigars.

The cigar business has had a big growth in Indianapolis. The grocery houses all handle cigars (and tobacco of course), the wholesale druggists are big dealers, and there are many small and several large factories here. All together they sold this year three-quarters of a million of dollars worth of cigars. This is an increase over last year of 20 per cent. and the prospect for continued prosperity is first-class.

Hardware and Iron.

In hardware and iron the six Indianapolis wholesale houses report a substantial business and reasonable profits. Two millions is the estimated business of the year and this is an increase of 10 per cent. over last year.

The Trade in Wholesale Drugs.

Three houses handle drugs at wholesale—A. Kiefer, Daniel Stewart and Ward Bros. Eli Lilly & Co. handle drugs and make a specialty of pharmaceutical goods. "Aside from slow collections during the last sixty days," said one of these dealers, "we have had unbroken prosperity this year. Our aggregate sales will not fall short of $2,000,000, and that is $250,000 more than we did last year."

Tons of Candy Made and Sold.

Immense amounts of candies are made and sold by the wholesale confectioners of the city. Car-loads of sugar are use in it. Some idea of the entire number of pounds handled can be formed from the fact that one large dealer has turned out 40,000 pounds a week during the busy season, and another has handled from five to ten thousand pounds a day. In money the business of the three largest dealers for the year has been about $480,000. There are several smaller firms whose business is considerable. The amount of business done shows little increase over last year's trade.

SHOWING MADE BY BANKS.

Increase in Deposits of Over Two Million Dollars—One New Bank.

The condition of the banks is a necessary factor in estimating the state of trade. Indianapolis has heen through fiery trials in the banking business. It is in a position to appreciate bank figures. They will doubtless take great satisfaction in the comparison here presented. One new bank has been added in the last month of the year, and all of the old banks, as shown by the December statements, are managed with care and profit. The aggregate capital, surplus, loans, deposits and cash reserve are given in comparison with a parallel statement of December, 1888. It will be seen that there is an increase all along the line, including the enormous increase in deposits of $2,032,000 and $1,354,000 cash reserve.

CAPITAL.

1888	$2,100,000
1889	2,400,000
Increase	$300,000

SURPLUS.

1888	$495,000
1889	597,000
Increase	$102,000

LOANS.

1888	$5,463,000
1889	6,790,000
Increase	$1,327,000

DEPOSITS.

1888	$8,539,000
1889	10,571,000
Increase	$2,032,000

CASH RESERVE.

1888	$3,940,000
1889	5,294,000
Increase	$1,354,000

The Clearing House balances also attest the story of sound condition so universally established. The aggregate clearances for 1889 have been $203,932,400, against $192,595,000 for 1888.

Commission Business Holds Its Own.

Commission men who deal in fruits and vegetables have a little "street" of their own. It takes in Alabama street from Washington to Maryland, and in this square and the vicinity all these merchants are gathered. There are twelve firms dealing in all lines of fruits and vegetables, besides several firms handling special lines of goods. Trade in this miscellaneous produce during the year has hardly been up to expectations. The warm weather of the winter months has been unfavorable to business and destructive to goods. The gross sales would not show as high as last year, but prices early in the season were low, and partly account for the falling off. A new firm has been established and some old firms given new life, partly taking away the trade of the older dealers. The bulk of the entire business of the city has probably been about as large as that of last year.

THE CITY'S MANUFACTORIES.

The Year Has Been One of Universal Prosperity—Review of Factories.

The manufacturing interests of Indianapolis during the year now closing have received a tremendous impetus. While due in part to the introduction of natural gas, other causes have operated to bring about this favorable condition in industrial affairs.

Mill owners have had little to say; they are heard chiefly when business is dull. While the community at large has felt the effects of general prosperity, little has been said or known of the condition of the individual lines of industry. A review of some of the leading kinds of manufacture (as indicated by interviews with representative firms) carried on in Indianapolis discovers a condition of thrift gratifying to a surprising extent. Said a member of one of the largest manufacturing firms in the city a few days ago:

"I believe Indianapolis offers greater advantages for the various lines of wood manufacture than any other city on the continent. It is the heart of the region which is famous all over the world for producing the finest of hard woods. Then, too, it lies midway between the hard pine forests of the North and the southern region of yellow pine. A short distance north or south would lose the benefit of one of these sources of timber. Then this city, considering its central location between the East and West and North and South, and its railways extending literally in every direction, I regard as indisputably the best shipping point in the United States. Of course the furniture and wheel and vehicle manufacturers now here will be in no haste to announce their advantages to outside competitors. But look at the prosperity of these establishments here, and that is proof enough. The cheap fuel which we enjoy is a wonderful help also, and while the city is not having a 'boom' in the wild, unrestrained sense which the word means in the West, it will be found that in the past twelve months there has been an immense growth in its wealth and general material interests.

Mills and Iron Workers.

The Nordyke & Marmon Mill Manufacturing Company is closing a year of great activity. It now employs about 400 men, and in order to supply the demand for its flouring mills it has been compelled to run

much at night. In 1889 this firm has erected 200 complete mills. Its foreign trade is immense, especially with the countries of South and Central America, Mexico and the Australian colonies. Some idea of the growth of this foreign trade may be obtained from the fact that, in 1888, 150,000 feet of lumber were used in packing boxes in which the finished goods were shipped, and in 1889 200,000 feet of lumber were used for the same purpose. Natural gas is employed exclusively for fuel in the works, at a saving of about 50 per cent. over the cost of coal.

The E. C. Atkins & Co. Saw Works are closing the most prosperous year of their existence. The increase of trade over that of 1888 has been fully 20 per cent. and not less than ten per cent. over the year 1887, which before has stood as the best season experienced. These saw works are next to those of Disston & Sons in Philadelphia, the largest establishment of the kind in the world. They manufacture the largest circular saws made, some of these monsters being eighty-eight inches in diameter. The products of the works go to every State and Territory in the Union, and shipments beside are made to England (into the very home of the Sheffield saw manufacturers), Australia, South America, Mexico, Central America, Canada and British Columbia. Here, too, natural gas has worked a great saving and convenience.

Messrs. Atkins & Co. are preparing to make great additions to their works before long, though probably not during the coming year. They have purchased a strip of ground upon South street opposite their works and extending from Illinois to Tennessee streets, on which they will erect extensions to their plant in future. They have the plans already prepared also for a new four-story brick building on the southwest corner of Illinois and South streets.

The Woodburn-Sarven Wheel Company is another of the firms which has experienced great prosperity in 1889. Only a small portion of its works is now located in the buildings on South Illinois street, most of the establishment being removed to the extensive new works in West Indianapolis. The business of the firm expanded to such an extent that more room was necessary, hence the new building and grounds across the river. The works now employ some 400 men and turn out 300 sets of finished wheels per day.

The Atlas Engine Works have run steadily during the entire year, and have had a very satisfactory business. The sales are about the same as in 1888. Both 1888 and 1889 have been prosperous years. The shops have worked little over-time, but the number of men has been large and steadily maintained. There are at present 485 men employed in the establishment. The goods go wherever heavy engines are in demand, all over the continent.

OF MARVELOUS HISTORY

Is the Parry Road Cart Company—A Comparatively New Industry.

The history of the Parry Manufacturing Company since it located here, four years ago, is a record of surprising growth. Probably very few citizens of Indianapolis are aware of the facts concerning it. In 1885 this company, composed of David M. Parry, Oren R. Clements, St. Clair Parry and Thomas H. Parry, removed its plant for the manufacture of road carts from Rushville to Indianapolis. The works began operations with forty men employed.

"We came here," said a member of the firm a day or two ago, "because, after looking all over the country, we decided that Indianapolis had the best shipping facilities in the United States. We have had reason a thousand times since to congratulate ourselves upon our choice. The benefits of natural gas have been great, but we came here before the gas did, and with no thought of it. We are expecting still greater benefits from the use of electricity in our works."

As soon as the company got settled to work here its business began to grow at a tremendous rate. New machinery, new men and increased quarters were constanly necessary. Now the average number of men employed is about five hundred. As the Woodburn-Sarven Wheel Company has gradually removed its machinery to its new plant across the river, the Parry Company has spread across the street and taken up the vacated buildings. It has "run over all around the edges," and occupies warehouses and sheds all about its original quarters. The old building of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill is crowded with this Company's carts, stored there awaiting shipment. At present the works turn out five hundred finished carts per day. During the year 1890 the Company expects to double this daily output, and in so doing to increase its force of employes to about one thousand. In 1888 the firm's sales amounted to $563,950, in 1889 to $1,163,000. Large wood-bending works at New Albany have been purchased, and will also be enlarged. They do nothing but bend shafts, felloes, etc., for the main works at this point.

CITY FLOUR MILLS.

Running Nearly to Their Full Capacity—The Year's Output.

The capacity of the flouring mills of Indianapolis is 3,300 barrels every twenty-four hours. The first half of the closing year business was dull, but during the last six months the mills have been running almost to their full capacity. The entire out-put of flour for the year is estimated at about 600,000 barrels, requiring about 3,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Acme Mills are the largest single plant for milling winter wheat in the world. Their capacity is 2,000 barrels per day. The business of 1887 was about the same as that of 1889, though the latter part of this year has been more active than the latter part of last. The interstate commerce law has operated heavily against Indianapolis millers. The increase in freight charges has decreased the business or destroyed it in many sections of the country.

Indianapolis flour goes to all the chief importing countries of the world. L. H. Blanton, of the Arcade Mills, says that while upon his recent trip to Europe he saw flour from Indianapolis wherever he went, in Ireland, England, Holland, Belgium, France, etc. He says this city is best known abroad by its flour, which is regarded as of the best in the world, and by Kingan & Co.'s meats. The millers think the year 1890 promises to be one of the best ever experienced in the volume of business transacted, but that it will be done then as now, upon a small margin of profit.

A Glimpse at the Woolen Mills.

The year 1889 with the woolen mills has been one of good business, though not of extravagant profits. Their business is necessarily to some extent dependent upon the wool crop in the surrounding region. This was rather light this year, and did not grade very high as a rule. But one of the principal wool manufacturers said: "We sold all the goods we could make at fair prices, and have nothing to complain of." The year has been equal to or better than 1888 in a business way. The sales of woolens manufactured the past twelve months by Indianapolis mills have amounted to $400,000 in round numbers. Everything promises exceedingly well for next year and the wool men are confidently expecting a season of great prosperity. Indianapolis woolens go to every Northern and Western State, and large shipments are made to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The principal market, however, is in the northwest.

THE WORLD'S LOUNGE FACTORIES

Are Located in Indianapolis—Business of the Furniture Makers.

Indianapolis is the greatest lounge manufacturing center in the world. There are now seven large establishments which make lounges their specialty. Since their establishment they have prospered steadily and grown without pause until they are now, with not a single exception, profitable and extensive. Each year's business for some time has been better than any preceding. The year 1888 was regarded as a season of excellent trade and profits, and yet the twelve months now closing have witnessed a business fully 25 per cent. larger than that of the preceding year.

Recently the lounge manufacturers have been working gradually into the making of parlor furniture of all kinds. This is found to go well with the manufacture of lounges, as the same materials are employed, the same machinery can be used and the same customers will buy the goods. It is the intention to go extensively into this new line, and eventually make this city as famous for all kinds of high-class furniture as it now is for lounges. It is regarded as a conservative estimate to place the amount of lounge sales alone during 1889 at $1,250,000. The export trade of the Indianapolis firms is very light, but heavy shipments of their lounges go to every State and Territory in the Union, besides to the British provinces.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., and other great furniture manufacturing centers, the men engaged in the business have brought much benefit to themselves and their cities by the formation of business exchanges. Recently such an exchange was organized in Indianapolis. Its membership includes all makers of furniture and those engaged in kindred lines of manufacture. It is the intention to discuss matters of common interest, and take united action where deemed advisable. It is believed that in this manner advantageous freight rates may be secured from railroads, and that other great advantages can be assured which will redound vastly to the importance and welfare of the business and of the community in general.

The Indianapolis Cabinet Works are closing a year of good business and fair profits. Their products go to every State and country in America and great shipments are made to England, Australia and other foreign countries. This institution has grown rapidly to large proportions within a few years and its annual sales now reach far up into the hundreds of thousands. Three hundred men are employed in the shops.

Starch to Stiffen Business With.

Wm. F. Piel & Co., of the Starch Works, say the year 1889 has been a good one, decidedly better than the preceding year, which was poor. The prospects are for a good year to come.

RAILROAD SHOPS ENLARGED.

Two of the Best Equipped Shops West—Additions From Cincinnati.

Activity has been uninterrupted during the year in the great railroad shops located in Indianapolis. Those of the Pennsylvania Company now employ about 500 men. While the work in this establishment is largely repairing, several entirely new engines, and much other new work, were turned out during the year.

The shops of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four) Road have expanded during 1889 with the great expansion of this railway system. The Cincinnati shops were brought to Brightwood. New men and machinery have been constantly added to the equipment, until now the names of half a thousand employes are on the pay-roll. Indications are that during 1890 new buildings will be erected and the present great plant and force of workmen largely increased.

The O., I. & W. and I., D. & W. shops employ comparatively small forces of men, but are important factors.

Conditions at the Stock Yards.

The year 1888 was one of the dullest in the history of the Union Stock Yards Company. There was a marked decline in the receipts of hogs, cattle and sheep, and a slight falling off in the receipts of horses. But 1889 has been a great improvement over last year. Prices have ranged generally low, but feed has been cheap throughout the country and even low prices allowed some margin of profit. While the official figures for 1889 are not yet compiled it is known that the recepts of hogs will be shown to have been about 1,000,000, of cattle 100,000, of sheep 100,000, and of horses probably about 25,000.

The Attractive Encaustic Tiles.

The introduction of natural gas has been of great benefit to the United States Encaustic Tile Works. Besides the economy in first cost, the steady and easily regulated heat of the gas fuel enables the manufacture of finer and more perfect tiles than could possibly be produced by the use of coal. The year has been a busy one at the Tile Works, and the 125 employes have had steady employment at full hours. The products of this establishment are known and used extensively in the cities of America and Europe, and many of the costliest public buildings in the world have floors of Indianapolis tile.

PORK-PACKING INDUSTRY.

Six Hundred Thousand Hogs Slaughtered This Year—Increase of 50,000.

One of the greatest and most famous industries of Indianapolis is pork-packing. The packing establishment of Kingan & Co. is the largest in the world. In 1888 the number of hogs killed in these institutions was about 550,000. In 1889 the number reaches 600,000. Profits, however, were not proportionally larger than last year, and in a financial way the two years rank about the same. This year but two establishments are running. That of Coffin, Greenstreet & Fletcher will have killed at the close of the year possibly 50,000 hogs, while Kingan & Co. will have killed 550,000. Almost 1,000 men are employed in these houses.

The establishment of Kingan & Co. is immense. All the most improved methods and contrivances are in use. Recently the use of ice in the cooling rooms has been given up. Whole buildings are kept almost freezing cold by the use of a preparation of ammonia which passes through pipes placed about the rooms like heating pipes. The hogs are killed, scalded, scraped, cleaned and cut up by machinery with incredible rapidity. The cured meats from Indianapolis houses go to every pork-eating portion of the globe. The heaviest foreign shipments are to England and Germany. The total amount of sales for 1889 of both houses will be in round numbers $7,000,000. To conduct this enormous trade an invested capital of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 is required.

Some of the Goods Made Here.

Soap,	Wire Nails,
Beer (three breweries),	Glue,
Coffins,	Stoves,
Dental Supplies,	Terra Cotta,
Excelsior,	Varnish,
Hominy,	Encaustic Tiles,
Vinegar,	Shoe Uppers,
Boxes,	Pipe Organs,
Paper,	Stained Glass,
Paints,	Bicycles,
Fertilizers,	Trunks,
Veneers,	Show Cases,
Artificial Limbs,	Overalls,
Tin Cans,	Capsules.

The W. C. T. U. Increasing.

CHICAGO, December 26.—The next periodical report of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will contain statistics prepared by the National Secretary, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, showing that the organization has increased in strength over 5,000 during the past six months. This is due, it is claimed, to the renewed interest manifested by the faithful members of the union as an offset to the secession of the non-partisan element.

Prize Fighting in the Northwest.

TACOMA, Wash., December 26.—Jack Farrell, the Brooklyn light-weight, was whipped last night by Wm. Higgs, of St. Paul. The fight lasted three rounds. Farrell seemed to take the mill as a joke at first, and looked as though he expected an easy victory. Higgs dealt Farrell three blows over the heart in rapid succession in the third round, and the Brooklyn man went to grass. He had to be helped from the room.

And Boulanger Ain't Coming.

LONDON, December 26.—General Boulanger denies the report that he has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures in the United States. He says he never thought of going on a lecturing tour in that country.

The World Is Tired of Kings.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 26.—The University of Odessa has been closed owing to the discovery of the fact that a number of the students were Nihilists and were actively engaged in spreading their propaganda.

Alleged Fugitive from Justice.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

LEBANON, December 26.—Daniel E. Jones was arrested to-day upon an alleged charge of embezzlement and he will be taken to Birmingham, Ala., for trial.

SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.

A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS ANNUALLY PAID IN.

Twenty-one Thousand Share-Holders in Indianapolis—Amazing and Gratifying Exhibit—Accurate Figures.

"It is easy to make money, but how difficult to save it."

Thanks to the building and loan associations, this declaration is not heard so frequently as it was a dozen years ago. The wage workers and the salaried employes have ceased to study for a way to save their surplus earnings, and are only wishing they had more to save. The building and loan associations in Indianapolis are doing for the wage-workers, on a grander scale, what the savings banks do in some other large cities. While both institutions lend their efforts in the same direction the building association is preferable because it gets nearer to the people, and assists them in ways that a savings bank can not. The community will be amazed to find that nearly a million and a half dollars annually are put into building associations.

In a few years Indianapolis has become a city of building assocititions. An investigation bears out the claim that no city in the United States does a more extensive building association business, unless it is Philadelphia. There may be cities with more associations in proportion to population, but with the exception of the one mentioned, none has a greater per cent. of its population as shareholders in associations. While it may have been feared that the business in Indianapolis has had a mushroom growth, the associations do not show any effect of too rapid development.

Building associations in Indianapolis have obtained their popularity within the last ten years. Ten years ago there were but ten associations in the city; now there are nearly one hundred, and, counting in the associations that have paid out within that period, not less than one hundred and forty have been organized. In 1877 there were but three associations in the city. They were: The Germania, with Fred Schmidt, President; Lorenz Schmidt, Secretary; Ferdinand Deitz, Secretary. The South East, with William Yeager, President, and C. H. Rosebroch, Secretary. The Union Depot, with Charles Grobe, President, and Otto Paulini, Secretary. The first association in Indianapolis was the Concordia, organized about eighteen years ago. Michael Steinhauer, still connected with several prosperous associations, was its Secretary.

Associations have not been organized faster than the demand for them has warranted. It required several years to convince the people of their good qualities, but after the returns from the first few successful ones began to come in it was almost impossible for a time to organize associations rapidly enough to accommodate those who desired to take stock. To-day the wage-worker or salaried man in Indianapolis who isn't putting something into a building association each week is looked upon by his fellows as improvident. It is true, too, that the great majority of those who are putting aside a portion of their weekly wages are men who never saved money until the advent of the building association. The money that is being saved through these organizations, or a vast deal yet, is money that once went for liquors, cigars, tobacco, or was otherwise unnecessarily expended. The only complaint against building associations ever made has come from saloon-keepers, any one of whom will say that he has lost many customers, and much money on account of the demand of the associations for the wage-worker's surplus wages after the family had been provided for. The statements of the bankers bear out the assertion that a proportion of the money now saved through building associations was formerly squandered. Notwithstanding the enormous amount paid into building associations every week the bank deposits have steadily increased.

During this week a News reporter made an effort to obtain information that would show as near as possible the extent of the Building Association business in Indianapolis, a task that had never before been undertaken here. The officers of the associations were visited, and the name of each association secured, the name of its Secretary, the number of shareholders, the number of shares paying dues, the weekly payment per share, and the face value of shares when paid up. In the majority of instances the information was taken from the association's books, but necessarily some of the figures are approximated. However, none are far from correct. There are five associations (chiefly suburban) that are not included in the statement, it being impossible to obtain the information desired, because the laws do not require the officers to identify and locate themselves. The information compiled below is trustworthy, and for all practical statistical purposes, is complete. The tabular statement shows the business of each individual association at the beginning of this week:

Name of Association.	No. of shareholders.	No. shares paying dues.	Weekly payments, share	Face value when paid.
			Cents.	
New Commercial, Albert Stein secretary	225	725	50	$200
New Central, Theodore Stein secretary	150	500	55	200
Mass. avenue, Theodore Stein secretary	130	390	55	200
E. Michigan st., Theodore Stein secretary	125	395	55	200
Noble street, Theodore Stein secretary	180	595	50	200
E. Wash. St., Emil C. Rassmann secretary	250	825	55	200
Mutual, Robert C. Kershner secretary	115	400	55	200
Alabama Street, W. H. Holland secretary	125	400	50	200
Center, S. W. Wales, secretary	225	692	50	300
State, Samuel Sawyer secretary	34	45	156	200
West Market st., W. H. Stringer secretary	100	400	55	200
Acme, W. H. Stringer secretary	100	403	55	200
Hoosier, W. H. Stringer secretary	250	700	55	200
North Side, W. H. Stringer secretary	350	1200	55	200
Celtic, John R. Welch secretary	567	1425	55	200
Parnell, John L. Reardon secretary	103	331	50	200
Prospect, John Schley secretary	400	850	55	250
Indianapolis, W. A. Rhodes secretary	490	1570	50	300
Franklin, W. A. Rhodes secretary	240	1250	25	200
Mutual Home, W. A. Rhodes secretary	670	3480	25	100
Ash street, John L. F. Steeg secretary	76	238	55	200
Home, John L. F. Steeg secretary	62	258	55	200
St. Clair, No. 2, C. H. Rosebrock secretary	119	394	50	200
Standard, C. H. Rosebrock secretary	12[illegible]	425	50	200
Metropolitan, C. H. Rosebrock secretary	90	300	55	200
Occidental, C. H. Rosebrock secretary	180	600	50	200
Union Depot, Albert Behrendt secretary	90	325	55	200
No. 50, Albert Behrendt secretary	82	320	55	200
College Avenue, F. C. Gardner secretary	500	1550	55	200
Morris Street, Adolph Cubel secretary	122	413	50	200
Industrial No. 2, Robert Kempf secretary	250	800	50	200
Gambrinus No. 2, Zorn Zulius secretary	112	365	50	185
Progress, Peter Pfisterer secretary	334	1000	50	200
People's No. 2, Michael Steinhauer secretary	160	485	55	200
Jefferson No. 3, Michael Steinhauer secretary	149	500	55	200
Marion Trust and Loan, J. F. Fesler secretary	500	500	25	200
Charter Oak, John A. Lang secretary	100	520	1 05	500
National, Charles B. Feibleman secretary	200	600	55	200
Dania, Anders Larsen secretary	250	600	50	200
Bellefontaine st., J. C. Buck secretary	1000	350	55	200
N. New Jersey st., August Stine secretary	152	588	50	200
Double, David C. Bryan secretary	2000	3500	50	300, 100, 100
Tripple, David C. Bryan secretary	1500	3000	25 & 50	150, 300, 100
Quadruple, David C. Bryan secretary	1500	4000	25 & 50	150, 200, 800
Elm Tree, David C. Bryan secretary	400	1000	50	200
Citizens', Robert Kempf secretary	100	275	55	200
Industrial, Robt. Kempf secretary	100	300	55	200
S. Med. No. 2, Robert Kempf secretary	200	500	50	200
Union, Henry Hartman secretary	175	450	50	200
Laborers, Robert Kempf secretary	125	300	50	200
Knights of Labor, Robt. Kempf secretary	100	250	1 00	300
Diamond, Wm. Spiegel secretary	80	225	55	200
Hamilton, A. C. Smith secretary	100	425	55	200
Concordia No. 4, A. O. Smith secretary	70	300	50	300
Plymouth, Edward Gilbert secretary	425	1500	50	200
Clifford Avenue, Arthur B. Grover secretary	102	328	50	200
Western, Theo. A. Pfafflin secretary	368	1222	55	200
German American, Conrad Mueller secretary	140	401	55	200
Eastern, Conrad Mueller secretary	139	425	55	200
Teutonia, Conrad Mueller secretary	210	710	50	200
Madison Ave., No. 2, J. Buennegal secretary	192	350	50	200
Madison Ave., No. 3, J. Buennegal secretary	200	450	50	200
Indiana, Charles E. Holloway secretary	250	2000	55	200
Turners, Oscar Pflum secretary	90	350	55	200
Marion, Fred Merz secretary	79	247	50	200
Star, William J. Kercheval secretary	497	2362	25	200
Socialistic, M. Schwartzer secretary	80	575	50	200
Merchants, Alfred H. Johnson secretary	61	291	50	200
Woodburn, J. F. Fesler secretary	117	766	50	200
Bluff Road, J. F. Fesler secretary	87	252	50	200
Hoosier, F. C. and J. T. Huntington	141	671	50	200
Haughville, E. G. Crawford secretary	66	226	50	200
Southeastern, Chas. H. Adams secretary	115	289	50	200
Prudential, O. R. Jones secretary	171	490	50	200
Centennial, Chas. Rehling secretary	136	395	50	200
McCarty Street, Chas. Rehling secretary	86	310	55	200
English Avenue, Julius Reinecke secretary	100	380	55	200
Elks, Julius Reinecke secretary	95	345	55	200
People's, No. 3, Julius Reinecke secretary	95	308	55	200
Equitable, L. G. Dynes secretary	400	1050	25 / 50	150 / 300
Illinois and Seventh, A. A. Young secretary	350	850	50	200
Ill. and 7th St., No. 2, A. A. Young secretary	80	250	50	200
Blake Street, Joseph Hammond secretary	207	600	50	200
South Side, Chas. Haseley secretary	210	560	50	200
Bluff Road, No. 2, J. F. Fesler secretary	80	252	55	200
Bee Hive, H. Campbell secretary	120	315	55	200
Totals	21031	59105		

This statement shows that the associations of this city are doing a combined business that is enormous. Of the 59,105 shares held, 29,682 are shares on which fifty cents each are paid every week. The dues on this class of shares, therefore, amounts to $14,841 each week. Of fifty-five-cent shares there are 19,894, and the weekly payments upon them is $10,941.70. There are 11,592 of the twenty-five-cent shares, with a weekly payment of $2,890.

Combined weekly payments..........$ 28,677 20
Combined annual payments.......... 1,491,246 46

The average life of an association is six and a half years. Reckoning that the paid-up value of each share now held is $200 (it will average more than that), the 21,031 persons now holding stock in associations will, before 1897, have saved through the associations $11,831,000. In other words, that will be the paid-up face value of all the shares now paying dues. It must be remembered, of course, that many shareholders will likely drop out before their shares have matured, but where one stockholder retires at least three new ones come in.

Much interesting information not given in the tabular statement was gathered from secretaries. Probably one-tenth of the total number of shareholders are women and children. Meny men in every association have subscribed for stock for their wives and children. It has become quite popular to subscribe stock for children. Men who can afford it carry a few shares for each of their children, and the result will be that when the young have grown into manhood or womanhood they will have sufficient means to give them a fair start in life. Another interesting fact gathered from association officers is that about 75 per cent. of the shareholders are wage-workers and salaried men. The other 25 per cent. are men of limited income and women and children. The average number of shares carried by each wage-worker and his family is about three, which makes the weekly saving of $1.50, or $78 per year. It usually takes a fifty-five-cent association about 300 weeks to pay out. The North Side, of which W. H. Stringer was Secretary expired on the 19th inst. Three hundred and fifty-eight shares of the series were paid off in just 294 weeks. The profit on each share was $37.55. In this instance a man who carried three shares paid in $441, and at the expiration of the Association drew out $553.63. It should be stated, however, that the above record is one that but few associations have been able to make.

Just at this time nearly all the associations have some money on hands, but through the building season the demand is always greater than the supply. It is the assistance rendered in securing homes that has made the building associations so popular. Experience has very clearly demonstrated that any man can, by depositing in an association a small sum each week, secure during the life of an association a comfortable home. Secretaries say that fully 75 per cent. of the shareholders are in associations for the purpose of buying homes, and it is considered a liberal estimate to say that 15,000 of the men now in associations are either paying for homes formerly purchased or have made purchases since taking stock in associations. Enthusiastic supporters of associations think they see in the incorporations means by which every man who so desires may obtain a home he can call his own.

It is estimated that 75 per cent. of the houses erected in Indianapolis during the last three years were put up with building association money. Some of the associations have built as many as twenty-five houses the last year, and conservative secretaries estimate that the associations have averaged ten new houses each for the last two years. The majority of these men securing homes are persons who never would have acquired them without the aid of building association. A man on meager wages can take four shares of stock in a 50 or 55 cent association, and as soon as he begins paying dues can borrow enough money to buy a suburban lot and erect a comfortable cottage. The rent he has heretofore paid will usually pay his association dues and the interest and premium on his loan. In six years, if no bad luck should overtake him, he will own his home in fee-simple, paid for by the rent money he would have paid out had he not taken stock in the association. Officers of associations say that only a few men fail to pay off mortgages given associations, and that when there is a failure in this respect it comes from some unexpected misfortune.

It is a common regret among officers of associations that there has not been some legislative enactment governing the management of associations. The feeling is general that for a business of such magnitude it is likely to be too loosely managed. Each association has its President, Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Directors, but usually all the responsibility falls upon the Secretary and Treasurer. The by-laws generally provide for the regular auditing of the books by the Directors, but frequently this work is imperfectly done, or not done at all. In order for a defalcation to arise there would simply have to be a collusion between the Secretary and the Treasurer, and unless the auditing committee does its work regularly the Secretary might, without the knowledge of the Treasurer, embezzle funds. Many secretaries suggest that there ought to be some provision made by law for a regular examination of the books of every association, and they feel that if this precaution isn't taken the business may suffer in the future. It is also the impression of those best versed in the association business that too many associations can be organized in a city. They do not believe that the business has, as yet, been overdone in Indianapolis, but they do believe that from now on new associations should be started with caution. A great many of the associations are now managed on the perpetual plan—that is, new series are being started every few months—so that it is not difficult for a person to begin putting money in an association at any time.

The associations of the city promise to do an extensive building business next year. The estimate is that they will put a round million of dollars into new homes in 1890, and a million annually for years to follow, or until there have ceased to be renters. The prediction sounds almost like Bellamy's dream, and yet there are reasons to believe it will be brought to pass.

ABOUT PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

It is the worst theatrical season Philadelphia has ever known.

Jefferson and Florence drew $20,000 for their week in Philadelphia.

Francis Wilson and "The Oolah" are meeting with the usual success in Philadelphia.

W. H. Crane is to begin an eight week s' engagement at the Standard Theater, New York, January 13.

Mrs. Burnett's new play, "Phyllis," will be presented, with a fine cast, at the Boston Museum next week.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers received $250 a week for her two performances a week of Emilia in support of Salvini's Othello.

Walter Gale, the Happy Jack of "Old Homestead," has returned to his part at the Academy of Music, New York.

Fanny Davenport has taken a flat in New York for the winter, her engagements being in and around the city for several weeks.

In Chicago last week there were twenty-two companies resting, and numerous others were idle in the East.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Edwin Booth and Mme. Modjeska will not act for the next two weeks. They will resume their tour in Providence, beginning January 6.

Mary Shaw, leading woman to Julia Marlowe, will star shortly in a play by Blumenthal, the playwright whose work Augustin Daly has so often annexed.

Bret Harte, assisted by Joseph Hatton, has just finished a dramatic version of his story "M'liss," which will be produced in London soon after Christmas.

Marie Wainwright says "it is a curious fact that when Lawrence Barrett engaged me for his leading woman he had never seen me play anything but Josephine in 'Pinafore.'"

"Erminie" will be finally shelved in New York by the Aronsons after it shall have ended its present run at the Casino, on January 4. It will then have been performed 1,250 times.

Max O'Rell, otherwise Paul Blouet, the author of three books, satires on the English, French and American people, revisits to this country in January to engage in a lecture tour under Major Pond's management.

Corinne is playing to very large houses in Louisville, where on Christmas day she celebrated her birthday. An elaborate banquet was tendered her at the Louisville Hotel, on which occasion the Mayor and the city officials of Louisville were present.

A religious revival is in progress at Carthage, Ill., and the pastor of the church and many of his congregation have urged Dr. Spitler, the owner of the opera-house at that place, to close its doors, bringing him to the belief that the theater was demoralizing.

Flora Walsh and Maude Adams were schoolmates in San Francisco and appeared together in a juvenile "Pinafore" company. There are at the present time under the same management—Miss Walsh in a "Brass Monkey" and Miss Adams in "A Midnight Bell."

Sig. Salvini, at the age of fifty-six, darns his own stockings, and it was in the act of so doing, and squated on his bed in a night-gown and nightcap, that he received a visit from a distinguished—no doubt the distinguished—Shakspearean scholar in Philadelphia.

Rich & Harris, of Boston, have arranged for a pantomime company next season. They have secured the Martinetti company, with the Hanlon-Volters. An effort is also being made by another manager to secure the Drury Lane pantomime now being given in London for presentation here next season.

The late Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave" is to be put on the road shortly at cheap prices, but with a number of very good old-timers, including Jeffreys Lewis, Eda Clayton, Gussie DeForrest, Eleonora Allen, Messrs. Frank Evans, Frank Roberts, Hudson Liston, James Bevins, John Walsh and others.

The electric doors of the Tremont Theater are now in readiness for use. No other theater in this or any other country (except the Broadway, New York), has such a safeguard and convenience. By simply touching a button in any of eight handy places in the theater seventeen sets of folding doors to as many exits fly open immediately.

Maggie Mitchell was in Washington a short time since. Last year she played there to about $5,000 in the week; this year to less than $2,200. It is a belief in the profession that Maggie's marital eccentricities have disturbed the allegiance of the moral community that made up her best patrons, and that therefore her days on the stage are numbered. She is very rich, however.

Lillian Russell has completed arrangements for appearing in English opera in May under the direction of James W. Morrissey. It will be her first attempt at grand opera and she will be seen in the "Bohemian Girl," "Martha," and "Fra Diavola," and later on will sing in the character of Marguerite. Her first demand was for $200 a night for six weeks, but a lower figure was finally agreed upon.

Bronson Howard has sailed for London, to superintend the preparation for the production of "Shenandoah" in February. George Edwardes, of the London Gaiety Theater, and Charles Wyndham are competitors for the privilege of producing "The Henrietta" in London, and "One of Our Girls," another of Mr. Howard's plays, after a run of the English provinces, is to open in London to-morrow, with Alice Atherton in the leading female role.

The other night, while at "Shenandoah," which, by the way, is having a very phenomenal run, there was a very queer occurrence. In the third act there is a horse in the scene, and the audience seemed to get more in love with the animal than with the actors. When the curtain dropped there was a loud applause and the leading man and the actress then on the stage responded. But what must have been their chagrin when people in the audience set up the cry: "The horse! the horse!" The players slid off the stage as soon as possible, but the horse was not brought on.—[New York letter.

Skirt dancing, says the New York Sun, is gradually being pushed by daring managers to a point that borders on the indecent. The process is simple. A skirt dancer is theoretically within the bounds of propriety, because her garments are sewn together in such a fashion that anything approaching an exposure is impossible, and hence the public sanctions a very wild and vivacious frisking on the part of the young woman. The new departure leans in the direction of the gown. The skirts are gradually lengthened and lengthened, until when the dancer is in repose her skirts are within a few inches of the floor.

Shakespeare is almost as popular just now as McGinty. Within a week New York has seen three splendid revivals of the works of the Bard of Avon, and has marveled at the beauties of each. "As You Like It" at Daly's, "Twelfth Night" by Marie Wainwright and "Richard III" by Richard Mansfield. There is one thing which all three of these revivals have in common, and that is an artistic attention to detail, which is delightful in itself and full of promise for the future of dramatic art in America. This laudable condition of affairs is due directly to a public demand born of education in dramatic art. It is the fruit of such examples as Henry Irving so conspicuously set in dramatic representation and it is the healthiest symptom of the times in which we live.—[New York Sunday Dispatch.

Lawrence Barrett's condition is said to be greatly improved since the operations on the swollen glands of his neck were performed in Boston. The trouble is believed to be incurable, and his friends do not believe that he will be able to appear before the public again, although he may live many years yet. People in the theatrical profession are recalling the solemn words in which Mr. Barrett pronounced Mr. Booth's career closed, when the latter actor had a slight paralytic shock at Rochester last season. "This," said Barrett, "is the beginning of the end." Yet Booth is still acting, while Barrett is in retirement.

Joseph Jefferson some time ago gave this as the origin of the phrase "chestnut": "In an old melodrama by William Dillon, called 'The Broken Sword,' are two parts—Count Xavier and his servant Pablo. The Count is a sort of Munchausen, fond of telling stories of his exploits. He tells one, 'Once I entered the forests of Colloway, when suddenly from the boughs of a cork tree—' 'Chestnut, Count,' interrupted Pablo. 'Corktree,' said the Count; 'A chestnut,' reiterated Pablo; 'I should know as well as you, for I have heard you tell the story twenty-seven times.' The late William Warren, who had played Pablo often, was at a men's dinner once, when a gentleman told a story whose age and originality were far beyond any doubt. 'Chestnut,' murmured Warren: 'I should know as well as you, for I have heard you tell it twenty-seven times.' The guests took up the expression, and from that," says Mr. Jefferson, "I believe the expression really comes."

INTERIOR OF THE CAPITOL.

Interesting Things to Be Seen There—Basement—"Works" of Building.

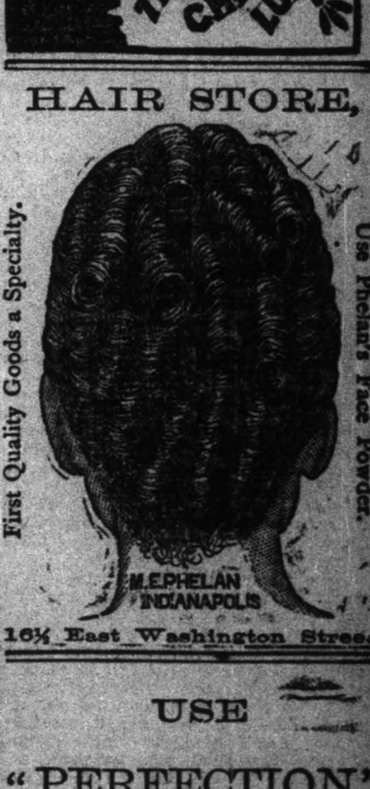
To some persons the human body is interesting chiefly because of its anatomy. The compact and powerful frame, the intricate arrangement of the muscles, the delicate mechanism of the senses and the subtle play of expression upon the features fascinate them.

It is something perhaps akin to this which leads people to a curiosity to know more than is to be seen upon the surface about great buildings. A man visits the Indiana Capitol. If it be midwinter, the air throughout the vast structure is as balmy and pure as the breezes of June. In summer the building is a cool retreat from the hot out-door air. An elegant elevator glides noislessly from floor to floor. In the offices are electric clocks, all keeping time exactly the same, their hands moving around with simultaneous clicks on every dial. The visitor notes these things. There is no visible cause for them. All the agencies which thus administer to his comfort and convenience are hidden. He sees the pleasant results, but would like to understand the causes.

Perhaps not one in one hundred persons who enter the Capitol go down into the basement. And yet in those lower regions are things as interesting as in the apartments above. The basement is vast and gloomy. The thick walls and massive arches which support the tremendous weight above give an idea of solidity and permanency that is almost awe inspiring. One may wander down long corridors, idm as twilight, or lose himself in a labyrint hof passages dark as night. His footsteps echo with sepulchral sounds, which are repeated over and over among the deep recesses. The whole place is heavy with mystery. In various parts of the basement are the agents which make things pleasant above.

Eight large boilers in the northern end of the basement are heated by natural gas, whose pressure and intensity are regulated by an ingenius system of guages. Michael Cain is chief engineer, and has entire charge of everything down stairs and is on familiar terms with all the mechanical contrivances which are hidden about the dark corners of his realm. He will explain that from the boilers, by a system of pipes arranged like the circulatory system of the human body, the steam is conducted to the registers in the corridors above and when condensed runs back into the boilers again. Then he will lead the visitor to a great circular fan which, whirring like the wings of a vast bird, sucks in 40,000 cubic feet of air from out of doors every minute, drives it through a labyrinth of coiled pipes heated by steam, and then forces it into the offices upstairs, warm and pure. There are four of these fans, each supplying heat to one-fourth of the building. In summer they drive strong currents of cool air in place of warm. At the four corners of the roof are low square turrets surmounted by flat cupalos whose sides, as seen from the street, seem to be of slats with open spaces between. These are for use as well as ornament. The air, driven constantly into the Capitol by the fans must just as constantly find egress. The system of ventilation collects it, when used, carries it to the four corners of the garret through pipes and allows it to escape through the open sides of the cupolas.

In another part of the basement is the electrical machine which runs the clocks all over the building. It is surprisingly simple—after Mr. Cain has explained it. At other places are the elevators with their great hydraulic cylinders and pistons. They have automatic attachments to prevent the unpleasantly sudden starting or stopping, which is a characteristic of many elevators. In other rooms are stacks of pipe, and there is quite a well equipped plumbing and steam fitting shop in one apartment. Altogether, a visit to the Capitol basement will pay.



[Written for The Indianapolis News].

Lost.

Lone, gasping and sighing,
The drunkard lies dying,
Of all those that love him
Not one bends above him
To smooth, with caresses,
His tangled dark tresses.
No friend is there near him
To watch o'er and cheer him;
No father, no mother,
No sister, no brother,
No loved one nor other
To close the dead eyes,
Wide open and staring,
Cold, glassy and glaring,
The films of death sharing
They look to the skies.

How fearful the madness
That brought all this sadness.
What demon allured him?
What power conjured him
To follow this tearful
Dark pathway of sin?
When—where did this tearful,
Sad, broken, uncheerful—
This gloomy, dark pathway
Of sorrow begin?

Some one can reveal it—
Why seek to conceal it?
Speak! speak! that some other,
Some dear one—your brother,
Young, careless, unheeding,
To ruin fast speeding
May shun the dread vortex
That draws unto death.
Speak! utter the warning
E're life's fairest morning
Is hooded and clouded—
In blackness is shrouded,
And ruin's fierce maelstrom
Shall draw his last breath.

Look! look at that form there,
It feebly convulses;
A heart once beat warm there
With noblest impulses.

A father has taught him,
A mother has blessed him;
A brother has sought him,
A sister caressed him;

And teachers have aided—
But vain their assistance,
While bright cheeks have faded—
So fierce his resistance.

E'er yet discontented,
So faster and faster,
Like one demented
He sought the disaster.

Down, down to that sorrow
That never has healing,
Which came with each morrow
Like pestilence stealing.

It's presence upon him,
He sank in his madness,
Till folly had won him
Forever to sadness.

No more shall the fallen
Life's struggles engage in,
Like pestilent pollen
To spread the contagion.

No more imprecations
The dead one shall utter;
No sinful potations—
No beds in the gutter.

But out of the light of
The bright world above him
He sinks from the sight of
The dear ones that love him.

* * * * * * *

Place a cold marble stone close to his head,
Let its white surface by one word be crossed,
Chisel this epitaph—meet for the dead—
Only a little word—just a word—
LOST.

—[S. S. Gorby.

A LIVING APPARITION.

A STORY OF THE SAHARA DESERT.

By Grant Allen, Author of the "Tents of Shem," "A Mortal Coil," etc.

IN THREE PARTS.

PART III.

[Written for The Indianapolis News.]

They descended to the town, Ethel eagerly declaring at each step as she went that she had seen Harold, and knew in which direction he was going if only she could remember the name of the village. But think as she might that name still escaped her. In vain she turned it over and over in her head. She could only remember it was Beni-some-thing-or-other. And that was of about as much use in Africa as to remember in England that the name began with an S or a W.

As for Mr. Pennington, he half doubted in his own mind whether Ethel had ever really seen anything at all. He knew how anxious she had felt for Harold's safety, and how eagerly she had cherished this wild notion that the mirage might perhaps reveal to her something definite about his present whereabouts; and he was almost inclined to suppose that in the intensity of her feeling Ethel had let her imagination get the better of her judgment. But Ethel was so certain and so vehement on the point that he hardly liked to oppose her in her determination to save Harold Gwinner. "We must go and look for him!" she cried over and over again with desperate resolve, as they descended the steep and stony path to the town. "Whatever comes, papa, we must go and look for him."

When they reached the level and stood in the single long white street, Ethel made almost instinctively, without one word of explanation, for the Commandant's house. "Why here?" Mr. Pennington asked with some surprise as she pressed the bell.

"We must get up another expedition; now we have a real clue to where Harold is," Ethel answered, decisively. "Perhaps Walter's on the wrong track. If only I could remember the name of that village, we would know exactly where to look for them."

They went in, and the Commandant, roused from bed to receive them, listened to their story with far more than mere commonplace French politeness. He was a kindly old man, who had known Gwinner well for some years now, and was genuinely grieved at the danger that confronted him. To Mr. Pennington's surprise, too, he paid far more attention to Ethel's story than that hard-headed Briton himself had at all anticipated. The grizzled old French soldier, indeed, had lived long enough on the outskirts of the desert to know how perfectly the mirage might be relied on to tell the exact truth about what was taking place in the particular corner of the arid plain it happened to represent for the passing moment. He twisted his grey mustache to right and left with evident anxiety, and suggested at last: "If mademoiselle were to see a map of the desert, made in detail by the officers of the survey, perhaps she might be able to remember the name of the village Mr. Gwinner spoke of when she came across it."

"I'm sure I would," Ethel cried with eager eyes, clinging to this last hope, as a drowning man clings to a straw. "I should know it in a moment if only I once heard it or saw it written."

The Commandant retired for a few minutes to an adjoining room, and soon returned, bearing in his arms a huge manuscript map in four sheets, one of which he laid open on the table before her.

Oh, the long, weary search through that great, dull map, produced on a scale of minute French correctness, and with every village, rock or watercourse in the whole wide stretch of the Algerian Sahara marked carefully down at full length upon it. But Ethel was determined not to shirk one inch of it now, for Harold's sake. She would go over it carefully, square inch by square inch, looking at every individual place or name, and making quite certain that she didn't miss the village of which Harold Gwinner had spoken that first evening when they saw the mirage from the hill-top together. She ransacked the whole of the first two sheets in vain with anxious eyes, while her father and the Commandant looked on expectant: and then she passed with a weary air at last to the third. She had hardly gone over the first few squares of this when a look of triumph lighted up her face. "That's it," she cried, almost gushing with excitement, and pointing to a word in the right-hand corner: "That's it, I'm sure. It was Beni-Sonafa!"

The Commandant gazed closely at the map, and then at Ethel. "What did it look like?" he asked inquisitively.

Ethel described as well as she could the precise appearance of the oasis and the rocks surrounding it, as she had seen them just before from the fortress-crowned hill-top.

The Commandant folded up the map with a satisfied air. "That's it," he answered, bowing acquiescence. "Mademoiselle is quite right. I know it perfectly well, this village she describes, and have seen it a dozen times myself from the summit by the fortress. It is Beni-Sonafa; of that I feel certain. And in what direction, with regard to the village, did you happen to notice, was Mr. Gwinner moving?"

At any other time Ethel could not have told him, if her life depended upon it, how the points of the compass lay from the hill-top. But love and great emergencies quicken one's senses wonderfully. "He was moving to the northeast from the village," she answered almost instantaneously, after an imperceptible mental calculation. "Or rather, it was a little more east than north, parallel to a long bare ridge of rocks, next to the one that hid the village from his sight."

"Quite right," the Commandant answered again. "The very spot. This has often happened. In effect, a false track leads off from the true one some six or seven kilometers to the west of Beni-Sonafa; and in times of mirage, when the landmarks are disturbed, or when sand storms obscure them, it often misleads travelers to their death in the sand beds of the desert. I have no doubt at all, monsieur," he went on, turning to Mr. Pennington, "that mademoiselle's account is substantially correct, and that Mr. Gwinner has lost himself along this false track a few miles only to the northeast of Beni-Sonafa."

"And has my brother gone in the right direction to relieve him?" Ethel enquired anxiously.

The Commandant rubbed his grey mustache in doubt once more. "Well, no, mademoiselle," he answered reluctantly, after a short pause. "If I must really tell you the whole truth, your brother's caravan has taken a totally wrong course across the desert. I expected a very different error from this. We must organize a second relief party in all haste ourselves. I place the most implicit confidence in mademoiselle's observations, knowing this mirage effect so well myself, and having so frequently noticed that very village under similar circumstances from the Turkish fort; and if mademoiselle will only give me full and particular details as to Mr. Gwinner's condition and apparent direction, do not doubt ——"

"I'll go with you myself," Ethel exclaimed fervently. "Papa, we'll go with monsieur to find him."

"But, mademoiselle," the old soldier answered, taken aback at so much genuine British pluck and adventurousness, "consider the difficulties and privations of the desert! Such tasks are by no means fit for ladies. And, if you go, you know, you'll have to ride a camel!"

"I know," Ethel replied, nothing daunted by his discouragement. "But then, many Englishmen, and even English women go camping out in the desert now for mere pleasure; and can't I go and face it to save the life of a fellow-countryman?" And she blushed ingenuously.

The blush set the Commandant's mind at rest at once. He bowed with perfect old-fashioned French politeness. "If mademoiselle is good enough to interest herself so deeply in Mr. Gwinner's safety," he said blandly, "the relief party will be only too glad to accept her aid. I will organize it at once, and will provide camels for mademoiselle and monsieur."

CHAPTER IX.

What an endless time it seemed till they really started! What a far more endless time as they crossed the desert, slow, stage by stage, with Harold Gwinner, perhaps, dying or dead in front of them!

And yet, under any other circumstances, how strange and interesting an experience it would have been; under these, how painful and wearisome it all seemed to Ethel! How tedious that first day's ride through the undulating scrub of dry and dusty terebinth bushes; how terrible the long hot mid-day halts when Ethel would gladly have pushed on at all risks, under the eye of the sun, to discover and relieve her lost and famished lover. The track wound so slowly down deep rocky ravines and over dry beds of ancient streams or across sandy bottoms. The camels marched with such stately and deliberate tread, the Arabs seemed so disinclined to bestir themselves in any way.

At noon the first day out they halted for some hours at a bare caravansary, built like a fort in the midst of a sandy plain. It contained two or three rooms, but no furniture of any kind—nothing but walls, roof and flooring. No provisions were procurable, save what they brought with them. Here they took shelter, then, from the heat of the sun, and ate and drank from their stores carried on the pack-camels.

But Harold Gwinner had no shelter from those baking rays, no food or drink in the midst of the desert!

In the cool of evening they proceeded on their way another stage. The country now was absolutely barren, and jerboa rats jumped like minature kangaroos over the bare sand in every direction. Ethel was too preoccupied, however, even to notice them. Her whole soul was now absorbed in the one eager desire to reach the spot where Harold was wandering. Till that was done she could see or think of nothing.

They halted and bivouacked for the night at a second caravansary, not unlike the last, offering only the protection of its roof to travelers. The Arabs mounted guard turn about on the parapet, and slept between watches, keeping a sharp look-out by relays against the wandering Bedouins. But Ethel never slept the whole night through. Her heart was too full to allow of sleeping.

The second day passed much like the first, only that, as the desert still deepened around them, Ethel felt more and more profoundly than ever the reality of the dangers that threatened Harold Gwinner. Her father and the Commandant were kindness itself, and did all they could to relieve her anxiety, but that all was nothing. At each step the landscape grew more barren and repulsive; the soil began to shine with crystals of salt and white beds of gypsum; the thirstiness of the land became more and more apparent, even the very wells at which they halted for the night were so brackish and distasteful that the men and camels could hardly drink the unpalatable water.

And still they were two days' march from Beni-Sonafa!

Could Harold Gwinner hold out till help reached him? Could nature bear the strain thus put upon it?

CHAPTER X.

Away in the desert, some ten or twelve miles northeast of Beni-Sonafa, three men lay huddled in the shade of a great rock—two brown faced Arabs and a bronzed European. Their clothes were torn with scrambling over rocks, their fingers and palms were bruised and bleeding, their feet were weary with much walking over the hot and baking grey sand of the desert. They lay with their tongues all parched with thirst and their eyes half blinded by the constant glare of the sun on the crystals of the salt and the white gypsum.

For an hour or two they lay, and never stirred hand or foot. They were too exhausted to move. They could only lie and look up at the pale grey sky above them, and wait for death to relieve them from their misery.

At last one of the Arabs stirred slowly. He lifted himself on his elbow and rose with an effort, dragging his legs under him as if paralyzed, for he was very weary. But still he climbed the big rock behind, and gazed drearily out over the sands and the distant mountains.

Harold Gwinner moistened his lips with difficulty, and asked in Arabic, "What do you see, Abd-er-Rahman?"

The Arab answered in low gutteral tones, "The sand and the sky, and the gray haze on the horizon."

Harold Gwinner turned wearily on his side. "It's no use," he murmured once more in the same language. "We may as well die quietly here without troubling ourselves further."

But Abd-er-Rahman kept his seat on the summit of the big rock, in the eye of the sun, too weary even to climb down again now he had once got there.

After a while Harold opened his eyes once more. "Ali," he murmured to the other Arab, "I can't bear that you and Abd-er-Rahman should die like this when you might go on and save yourselves. And if you would, you needn't. I can't move another step myself; but you two are born of desert blood, and you never drop. If only you would leave me here to die in quiet, you might make your own way in safety to Tuggurt."

The Arab waved his brown hand in an energetic gesture of dissent. "May Allah forbid it," he exclaimed fervently. "For five years I have broken your excellency's bread; for five years I have eaten salt with your excellency, and a kinder sheikh no man has ever served under. If I were to leave your excellency to die here now, how should I answer for my deed hereafter to Allah?"

Harold Gwinner could find no words to reply. His tongue was parched, and speech failed him. But he took the Arab's brown hand in his and grasped it fervently. The Arab smoothened his master's in return. Then he lay down once more with his habitual expression of resignation to fate. "Allah is great!" he said; "what he wills, he has good reason for."

Half an hour passed without another word being spoken between them. In truth, they were all far too faint to speak. Then suddenly Abd-er-Rahman, from the summit of the rock, uttered a loud, inarticulate cry, a cry so strange and loud, and terrible, that it sounded hardly human.

"What is it?" Harold Gwinner summoned up strength to exclaim.

"Nothing," the Arab answered in a husky voice. "Only a dust is rising in the desert."

"Sirocco!" Harold Gwinner made reply, slowly; for he knew how that hot wind swoops down in gusts upon the sandy tablelands, and drives the fine detritus in sweeping clouds before it.

"No, not sirocco," the Arab answered with skilled perception. "The dust that is raised by men and camels."

"Impossible!" Harold cried, flinging himself back on the ground in the impotence of despair. "No caravan would ever wander so far from the track, unless it was lost in the wilds as we are."

Even as he spoke, Abd-er-Rahman leaped wildly up from the rock, and as Harold could see by his shadow (for he himself was hidden by the projecting ledge) began waving his arms before the face of heaven with frantic gesticulations.

"A caravan! A caravan!" he cried aloud in husky tones. "We may still be saved if only we can manage to make them see us."

At the word, the other Arab leaped up from the ground. "I can run still," he said, "to save the master. I would run till I dropped before he should die in the desert."

And he raised himself rapidly to the summit of the ridge, where he began to run along, with his arms lifted high, hallooing and gesticulating almost as freshly as if he hadn't been lost for days in the waste. This new hope aroused all the latent Arab vigor within him. He ran and shouted for a hundred yards or more with wild earnestness of purpose.

At last Abd-er-Rahman, from the summit of the rock, cried out once more, "They see him! They see him! Allah be praised! They're coming toward us!"

"They can only be Bedouins!" Harold answered, quite resigned. "Surely the bitterness of death is past. If they come, it will only be to rob and murder us."

"Fling away your purse, then," Abder-Rahman said. "They won't murder us if they've nothing to do it for. Even robber Bedouins cut no man's throat for pure perversity. But they aren't Bedouins. There are Europeans among them. I can see them quite distinctly now—two European men and a Christian lady."

Harold Gwinner leaped up from the ground in surprise, all fainting as he was. "A lady!" he cried. "Then that must be Ethel! They've come to search for us. We're saved! We're saved! For her sake I longed for it, for I could never have died and left her unhappy."

CHAPTER XI.

In three minutes more, the little caravan had reached their side, and Ethel and her father were holding a cup of water to Herold's lips, and offering him such simple and slender food as was fit for a man in his terribly weak and enfeebled condition.

But there is no tonic like happiness. The relief of being thus discovered and saved set Harold Gwinner rapidly upon his legs again. They bivouacked that night on the open plain, at the very spot where they had found Harold, and next morning early they removed him gently to the village of Beni-Sonafa. There he remained to recover for a week, while an Arab messenger went forward at all speed to announce their safety to Mrs. Pennington at Biskra.

A fortnight later a hurried wedding took place at the pretty little English Consular Church, near the Bab-Azaun gate, in Algiers town; and those who saw Harold Gwinner that morning in a bridegroom's garb could scarcely trace a single lasting mark of his terrible week in the Salt Lake Desert. As for Ethel, in spite of her anxiety and her long exposure to the Saharan sun, it was universally agreed by the polite society of Mustapha, the fashionable British quarter of Algiers, that a prettier or more graceful little English bride had never been seen in French North Africa.

A Good Substitute for an Overcoat.

[Washington Star.]

General Bussey, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has a somewhat novel use for newspapers. The other day when the weather was sharp he was preparing to go out of the Department building for lunch. A Star reporter who happened to be in the room at the time was surprised to see him unbutton the lower buttons on his vest, fold up a newspaper and, placing it over his abdomen, button the vest over it. "I always do that," he said in reply to a surprised inquiry from the reporter, "when I am going to be out in the cold. The newspaper is a non-conductor of heat, and when placed over the stomach preserves the supply in what has been called the reservoir of heat of the body. A newspaper is a good substitute for an overcoat, and in cold weather is the best device that people with scanty wardrobes can adopt. Insufficient bedclothing can be reinforced in the same way, and the newspaper may be said to be the poor man's friend in more senses than one. When chilled by sudden cold a newspaper placed over the stomach soon restores the normal temperature of the body and prevents an attack of pneumonia. I have frequently recommended this use of newspapers, but I find that practically very few people really appreciate its value."

The Power of a Blessing.

[New York Press.]

An acquaintance who is engaged in mining in Southern Old Mexico told me the other day that on the occasion of an earthquake his peons, to the number of about 300, left the mine and refused to go back. It was a warning from God, they declared, and nothing could induce them to go back at the risk of their lives. He was in distress until he thought of the padre, who was an Indian, also. Having made the father a donation of a $20 gold piece, the old priest came out and blessed the mine, whereupon the peons picked up their tools and went back without a word, having been out only about an hour. When money is brought to the mines to pay the laborers it is in sacks on the backs of burros or small mules. It is thrown down in the office, which is a sort of store house, with no security whatever against thieves.

Indeed, the door stands open day and night. But the spot on which the coin is placed, is blessed by the padre for a due consideration, and thereafter it would be much as a man's life is worth to be caught touching a penny of it. "It is ours," the workmen say, meaning that, as it is to be distributed among all of them as wages, the one who would steal a dollar of it would be doing an injury to the rest.

Between Two Fires.

[Terre Haute Express.]

Wickars—Still on the Daily Bazoo, Vickars?

Vickars—No, I had to quit. My wife's rich aunt took to writing poetry, which she expects me to have published.

A Woman's Great Plantation.

The largest land-owner in the world is Mrs. Emma E. Forsythe, the daughter of a former American Consul at Samoa. She has a plantation of about 150,000 acres on an island near New Guinea and employs over 500 people on it.

Wholesale Manufacture of Mortar.

A new departure in the building business has been successfully tried in Germany. This is the wholesale manufacture of mortar, to be sold to small builders and private individuals. In Berlin last year 2,000,000 barrels were sold.

An Exchange's Query.

Is the ocean greyhound an improvement on the old sea dog?

SOME STAGE SURPRISES.

TRICKS THAT DO NOT TURN OUT AS EXPECTED.

What the Famous Kellar Says—How a Conjurer is Thwarted by His Audience—Wonderful Results by Unforeseen Means.

Written for The Indianapolis News—Copyrighted.

It is one, sometimes two, and at the utmost three, against a thousand. These are the odds that confront a conjurer on the stage. The "one" is himself, the "two" includes the assistant, and "three" takes in a second assistant. The "thousand" represents the audience, and when I say that it is "one against a thousand," I mean "against" in all that that word expresses. No intelligent audience is willingly deceived, and to deceive is the sole mission of the conjurer. Consequently every spectator for the moment becomes his arch enemy. A thousand eyes are pitted against one man's sleight of hand, and a thousand keen wits are massed against one man's coolness, nerve and judgment.

I propose to describe to-day how some of those friendly battles have come out. I want to tell you about some encounters I have had with members of my audiences, and of encounters I have personally witnessed, and show you how greatly a magican stands in need of ready wit, possessed of which he is seldom at a loss to turn apparent defeat into brilliant victory.

It was during the early years of the war that I became the apprentice and assistant of the famous Fakir of Ava (Harris Hughes), one of the best of the old-style magicians. In those days, the assistant had to do all of the fine work in most of the tricks, and, therefore, after a few weeks of careful study, I was sent down among the audience to borrow rings, which I changed for brass rings I had in my pocket, and to force cards upon such spectators as they were offered to. The incident I have in mind occurred in New Haven, Conn., in 1862.

We had been working very successfully a trick called the "rising card" trick. This was done as follows: I was sent into the audience with a pack of marked cards. These I offered to different persons, forcing them to take the cards I had prepared for them. When these cards had been selected by the spectators, and when they had been put back with the pack and shuffled up, I walked back to the stage with the cards in my hand. On my way I changed these cards to another stacked pack I had with me that had been especially prepared for this trick by having thread attached to such cards as has been picked out. This new pack I handed to the Fakir, who, before the audience, put it into a glass goblet. The threads reached back to the stage where I went at once and I was able at will to raise any card in the glass. But we had still another mystery. We had a small electric bell hanging on the stage which we called the "speaking" bell. When the Fakir addressed a question to the bell requiring an affirmative answer, I rang the bell twice. When it needed a negative repy, I rang it once. After the cards had been placed in the glass the conversation between the Fakir and the bell would probably be as follows:

"Do you know what card I am thinking of?"

Two rings.

"Has anyone in the audience selected the same card?"

Two rings.

"Is the spectator a man?"

One ring.

"Then she must be a lady; well does she sit in the front row?"

One ring.

"In the second?"

Two rings.

"The first lady from the center aisle?"

Two rings.

"Was the card a diamond?"

One ring.

"A heart?"

Two rings.

"A picture card?"

Two rings.

"The king?"

Two rings.

"I thought as much," the Fakir would remark with great assurance, though he knew absolutely nothing of what card or person I had selected until my answer via the bell told him the facts.

"I was certain of it. Now that card is in the glass and when I speak the word it will rise up without being touched. Rise."

At the point I would pull the thread and the king of hearts would promptly rise to the rim of the glass to the great astonishment of the audience. That was very well as far as it went, but on this particular night I had been annoyed by a fat man in the audience, an Alderman, who did his utmost to make me fail in my tricks. When I gave him the cards he kept out of the pack the one I had forced them to select. While I was back of the scenes I hastily ran upon the pack which I had still retained and found this card missing, consequently when the Fakir began saying that the card was in the glass, I rang the bell once, and very vigorously, too. The Fakir was evidently non-plussed, but he retained his presence of mind.

"So," he said, "our little spirit speaking bell says the card is not in the glass, can it tell where it is?"

I gave two rings and the Fakir edged over to where I stood.

"The fat man kept the card," I whispered.

"It was a mere guess, but a lucky one. The Fakir asked leading questions and promptly discovered the card in the man's pocket, amid uproarious applause. It made such a hit that from that time on I made it a practice to conceal one of the cards a gentleman had selected in his pocket and make the bell find it. But if I had not happened to look over my cards and I had not been fortunate enough to guess correctly where the missing card was I would probably, have been discharged that night, and might be a newspaper reporter or a millionaire instead of a magician to-day.

That same night I had another experience with this same Alderman which I also turned to good advantage. We were doing the old trick of shooting a watch from a blunderbuss toward a target. After the target is examined the watch is discovered hanging there safe and sound. I borrowed the Alderman's heavy gold watch, and in returning to the stage managed to fall and break a dummy watch which I held in my hand.

"Now," said the Fakir, "I will load this gentleman's broken watch," ramming the dummy into the gun and pointing it toward the target which stood near the back of the stage where I was concealed behind the scenes with the real watch in my hand. I barely had time to hang the watch on the target, concealed from view by a small, black velvet curtain which rolled up quicker than a flash at the report of the gun. "He will find his watch unharmed," continued the Fakir.

Fortunately I had not hung the watch on the target. Just as he finished speaking I accidentally touched the spring and before the Fakir fired the curtain was rolled up and the empty target displayed. The Fakir was at his wit's end. I came out and whispered to him to go on with another trick while I went down in the audience with a telegraph envelope I had hastily snatched up from a table. I had the watch concealed in one hand. I began asking for a certain "Major de Quincy Jones, of Chicago." I managed to press against the fat alderman and drop the watch in his right trouser's pocket. Then I went back and when the Fakir had ended his trick told him to go on with the watch trick, telling him the watch was in the Alderman's pocket. Accordingly he fired. The curtain again rolled up, but the target was empty. Where was the watch. The Fakir asked the bell. It answered, and in response to his questions and in spite of the intense indignation at first and the subsequent surprise of the Alderman, the missing watch was found in his pocket. This also made a great hit.

After serving my apprenticeship with the Fakir I started in business for myself. This was in 1868, and I traveled with more or less ill fortune until I found myself, after a performance at South Bend, Ind., on a cold winter night, with nothing but an opera hat and my dress suit. Everything else had been taken by the Sheriff. I managed to get to Chicago, through the sympathy of a freight conductor, and thence I went to Kenosha, Wis. I borrowed from a good-natured hotel clerk an overcoat and a pair of rubbers, and started out to hire a hall. I did not have a dollar, or a single piece of property, but I had lots of pluck and never lost heart.

I went to the publisher of the weekly paper and ordered $15 worth of posters. When I called for them he presented a bill. I confessed that I was "flat broke," and he refused to give me the printing. I then reminded him that his posters were of no use to him, but if he would let me have them and give me a friendly notice, he could have first chance at the box office receipts. He accepted my offer. The manager of the Phœnix Theater arranged to let me have his hall for two nights, but as I was leaving he said it was the custom to pay in advance. I told him I would rather pay him the night of the performance, but if he wanted the money I would give it to him then and there. Here I thrust my hand into my overcoat pocket as if to draw out the money.

"Of course, if you have money," he said, "I won't trouble you just now, but there are so many dead beats going around the country one can't be too careful."

That is the way I got the hall, but the hall and printing were all I had. I found at the hotel a stencil cutter from Chicago, who was also without a cent. He was a bright young fellow and we formed a partnership. He was to be my assistant. I can not begin to tell you the subtefuges I used to get my properties together, but I finally managed it to my satisfaction and the first night came. I stood at the door and from the ticket seller got the names of a half dozen gentlemen and ladies who were in the audience. Then I went on the stage. The trick I want to tell you about was the old one of borrowing some rings from the audience pretending to break them into pieces and then firing the fragments into a nest of boxes where all would be found save one, which would be discovered around the neck of a rabbit which I pretended to draw from a champagne bottle. I had no rabbit and no boxes. For the former I had borrowed a kitten and for the latter I had half a dozen envelopes of assorted sizes, one fitting within the other. On each of these I wrote one of the names I had got at the door. The last name, written of course, on the smallest envelope which contained the ring was that of Miss Warthington, a rich young society lady.

The trick went off well, though I was obliged to change it somewhat. The first lot of borrowed rings was found on a ribbon around the kitten's neck. The missing ring was in the envelope. I asked, we will say, for Mr. Jones, whose name was on the outside envelope, and when he appeared handed it to him. He opened it and found another addressed to Mr. Smith, and so it went on until Miss Warthington was reached. As she arose to take the envelope my heart bounded into my mouth. She was the owner of the ring. With great composure I remarked to her "Open the envelope, Madame, and there you will find you ring."

The audience could not understand it, and the next night, when I had a packed house, I was asked to repeat the trick. But I didn't do it. It was simply a piece of luck, and probably could not be repeated again in a century. I made enough money out of these performances to pay my debts and go to LaCrosse, Wis., where I joined the great Davenport brothers. I remained with them several years. That same year we gave a performance in Cooper Institute in New York City. That evening one of those accidents occurred that when neatly turned always redounds to the magician's credit. We were giving a dark seance. The brothers sat on the floor of the hall near the stage, while the front row of spectators joined hands, not so much to prevent assistance from reaching the mediums as to keep inquisitive spectators in the rear from causing trouble. The boys were tied to their chairs as I am in my cabinet trick. Ira Davenport had slipped his hands out of the knots and was manipulating the tambourines, when he ventured too near the front row, and one young fellow caught him by the shoulder.

"I've got him," he shouted, "I've got him fetch a light."

Quick as lightning Ira slipped off his coat and leaving it in the young man's hands, darted back to his chair and slipped his hands in the knots again.

"Light the gas," called Ira.

It was lighted and he was found securely tied. His coat was in the young man's hands.

"My friend here," continued Mr. Davenport, coolly, "thought he had me. You see he was mistaken. He simply had my coat. If he had me, why didn't he keep me? You see I have not left my chair. How could I? The truth of the matter is, the spirits simply took off my coat and carried it over to him."

The audience went wild and the young man hunted in the floor for a hole to crawl through. The accident suggested one of the best tricks the Davenports ever did. After that Ira would take off his coat, put it on his boot, slip his hands into the knots and call for a light. As it flashed through the hall, he would kick the coat into the air, and the effect was simply marvelous to the uniniated.

I once saw a very amusing incident in Hong Kong that gave me an insight into the Chinaman's keen sense of humor. I was simply a spectator in this case, but the story will bear chronicling. This was in 1878. I had finished a season at the Theater Royal, and by special invitation gave an exhibition at the swell Chinese theater, the Polok. There were a number of mandarins and rich merchants in the audience, and as I had an interpreter we got along swimmingly. I had a committee on the stage when I did my cabinet trick. One of the committeemen was very inquisitive. After each test he insisted upon examining my hands to see that I was securely tied. While he was bending over, a fellow committeeman, aportly Mandarin, took from the chair a tambourine and hit the stooping Celestial a sharp rap on the head. Then putting the instrument behind his back he gazed into space with that imperturbability of countenance that only a Chinaman can assume. Of course the audience saw the trick and roared with laughter, but the poor fellow did not see it. An expression of unutterable horror spread over his face, and with a cry of terror he rushed from the theater at a pace that would have enabled any one to use his pigtail for a clothes line.

In conclusion let me relate an incident that occurred last week in Philadelphia, where I was giviving exhibitions on mind reading with Professor and Madam Steen. In one of these tests a committeeman picks out cards from a pack that is marked on the backs. Mr. Steen can tell instantly when he sees the card what is chosen. I stand in the center of the audience blindfolded. After the card is chosen, from Mr. Steen's form of question I know what card he has in mind. On this occasion there was one particularly incredulous committeeman. He picked out a card. But before he did so Mr. Steen wanted to make an example of him and trusting to his wits to correct me should I make a mistake, said to him:

"Now, sir, I want you to pick out a card from this pack, and, before you do so, Mr. Kellar will tell you what card you will select."

Mind you, Mr. Steen was not touching the cards which were spread out, face downward on the table, and he could choose what he pleased. I don't know why I answered as I did. It was sheer luck, but I said promptly, "The three of spades." The man selected from the pack, and sure enough he happened to get that very card. The effect on the audience was startling, and no one was more startled than myself.

KELLAR.

Two Harvard Graduates.

[Texas Sittings.]

Rev. Dr. Discord—Why, dear Jack, I am glad to see you. You are looking so well. What have you been doing?

Jack Scraggs—Pitching for a League Club at $5,000 a year. What are you doing?

Discord—Preaching for a chapel at $500 a year!

RILEY AND THE GRAPHICS

MOST CELEBRATED SIGN PAINTERS AND FUN-MAKERS.

Great Stories of Poet Riley's Early Days—Strange Mixture of Mirth and Pathos in Ed. Lemon, a Companion—A Suggestion.

A number of years ago there was a band of roving, roystering fellows, traveling over this country under the name of "The Graphic Sign Company." The Graphics were all young men, happy-go-lucky fellows, who let to-morrow take care of itself and only cared for to-day. They made plenty of money and spent it. There desire was to see the world, and there is hardly a spot from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, New York City to San Francisco that they did not visit.

They were a company of sign writers and hatters, and among them were James Whitcomb Riley, the poet; W. J. Ethell, now a well known portrait painter, of Anderson; James H. McClannahan, manager of a hotel at Nielsville, Wis.; Frank A. Spear, an Anderson hat dealer; Turner Wickersham, a prominent business man of Kansas City, and Edwin E. Lemon, who, but for an untimely death, might have had a reputation in the literary world equal to Riley's—not as a poet—but as a prose writer.

It was the Graphic writers who introduced the system of large signs now so common in this country—the plastering of advertisements over the entire side of buildings and in out-of-the-way places, or on impossible hights. They were well paid for their work. Riley, Lemon and Ethell were the sign writers, Riley's business being to finish after the other two. Lemon was the most expert and rapid and Ethell the most artistic. Spear was the first man who ever traveled over the country blocking stiff hats—a business that has since his day on the road become quite common. The other Graphics were assistants in business and fun-makers.

The whole party were junkers and up to any kind of pranks, but Lemon, bright and energetic, was the most confirmed. No opportunity to perpetrate a practical joke ever escaped him, and on more than one occasion the "Graphics" jumped out of the town to save themselves the consequences of one of Lemon's "jokes." There was nothing mean about him, it was excess of good spirits that moved him. He had to be funny to make people laugh and feel light-hearted. Between Lemon and Riley a strong affection existed. But "Jim" more than once was the victim of his friend's pranks.

Once Riley and Ethell were spending the evening with some young ladies in a Southern city. Both were entertaining fellows, and the young ladies were charmed with them. About 10 o'clock the door-bell began ringing vigorously. The "Graphics" looked at each other. They instinctively felt that Lemon had something to do with the ringing of that bell. Nor were they wrong. In walked Lemon, cleanly shaven, white tie, his face powdered and hair artistically combed, dressed in clothes that a tramp would not deign to wear. Striding up to Ethell, who was in faultless evening attire, Lemon exclaimed, "See here, Bill, you knew I had an engagement this evening, and when I let you have my dress suit you agreed to return it in an hour and a half. I've been waiting at the hotel for you to bring it back." Riley attempted to explain to the horrified young ladies that their friend was off in the head, but the explanation did not explain. The story got out and was the talk of the town for weeks. Lemon was a finished actor, and often would appear to be stricken dumb in the midst of a conversation, and his facial contortions would produce sure fright to the company he was in.

The Graphics would not be in a town very long until Lemon would do something to attract attention to them, and consequently when they started out a crowd was sure to be watching them. Lemon would pretend to be blind and Riley, after making an address to the crowd, explaining the gift of the wonderful blind sign writer, would carefully assist the supposed blind man up a ladder, while the crowd would stand wide-eyed and open-mouthed, gazing at him as he covered the side of a building with a sign. Another of his jokes was to fall as if in a fit at the feet of persons walking along the sidewalk. Once he fell in front of a St. Paul policeman, throwing the copper head first into the gutter.

The Graphics finally disbanded. Ethell and Wickersham located in Leadville, McClannahan in Wisconsin, Spears, Riley and Lemon came to Anderson. Lemon and Riley continued in the sign writing business and were the merry-makers of the town. On many a barn and fence between Anderson and Muncie can yet be seen specimens of their handiwork in the sign writing line. Good old farmers coming to town one morning were horrified to discover two men hanging apparently by their toes from the top of a high bridge across the river. Closer inspection revealed Riley and Lemon with ropes about their ankles painting a sign on the side of the bridge. Another morning the people of Anderson awakened to find huge signs written all over the outside of the Court House and above the door of the Sheriff's office was the word "Welcome." There were a select few who knew who did the work, but the efforts of the County Commissioners to ferret out and punish the trespassers proved fruitless. There resided in the town a jeweler who wore long hair and was quite eccentric. Lemon contracted to paint a large sign and had about forty dollars worth of paints belonging to a druggist in a little push cart. As he passed along the north side of the Public Square the jeweler was standing in his store door. Lemon wheeled and dashed down the street, scattering paints, oil and brushes in every direction. He ran nearly three squares and then dropping his cart and what was left of its contents, walked leisurely up town. The druggist, enraged at the loss of his paint, demanded an explanation.

"I ain't to blame," replied Lemon, coolly. "Why don't you make —— get his hair cut? I got scared at him and ran away. I can't help it because I an nervous at the sight of long hair."

On another occasion Lemon had the town overrun with hogs in answer to circulars he had sent out offering extravagant prices for porkers delivered in Anderson on a certain day. A relative had a very fine horse. Lemon striped the animal like a zebra, and painted in large letters on the poor beast's sides, "Little Giant Purifier—J. W. R."—as if Riley was the painter—and hitched him to the rack on the public square, where he attracted a great deal of attention until the owner found him. It was some weeks before the horse appeared in public after that. The spectacle of Lemon and Riley riding through the muddy streets on a plank hauled by an old white horse was not an uncommon one, and any one who got into a buggy with them was sure to be the victim of a runaway. They had a dozen close calls, but always managed to escape without a scratch. They concluded that they would visit McClannahan, or "Mack, the pore man's friend," as Riley dubbed him, and their pranks in the little town was the talk of the Northwest. They issued invitations to State officers and distinguished Wisconsonites to attend a grand banquet at "Mack's Tavern in Nielsville" where there would be plenty of "liver and tripe and old-fashioned music." Of course, the people invited did not come, but Lemon had a glowing account of the banquet in one of the local papers just as if it had occurred. The guests at the hotel were startled to find one night on retiring, on a chair before each bed a box of insect powder and a card admonishing them not to waste the contents, but assuring them that nothing to "enhance the comfort of guests at this tavern shall be left undone. We strive to please."

Riley finally connected himself with an Anderson paper, and his verses soon became the talk of the town, and in a year or two he was famous. But Lemon's career was ended in a sorrowful and tragic manner. Inimitable wit and joker that he was—whose bright sayings and merry acts have made thousands of people smile—poor Ed. Lemon was unhappy. There seemed to be a cloud hanging over him; he was continually fighting a shadow, and when Riley would try to cheer him up, he would say, "You go on, Jim. There's something in life for you. I'm a dead cock in the pit. He had a mania for suicides, was continually talking of self-destruction, and made several attempts on his own life. Even in the face of death he was a joker. One night he had swallowed poison, and a physician had been sent for. As the physician entered the room with a stomach pump, Lemon rolled his eyes toward his friends and, with a quaint smile, whispered, "I'm all right now, boys. Here's old —— with his chemical fire extinguisher."

A few weeks after that he walked into the editorial rooms of a local paper and approaching the city editor placed his arm about the newspaper man's neck and remarked:

"Old boy I like you. If anything happens to me will you give me a good send off?"

The newspaper man supposing Lemon was joking again answered that he would give a column with a six-story head.

"Well, you are a hustler and I want you to get a 'scoop.' I'm going to kill myself right here." The insane gleam in the visitor's eye convinced the journalist that Lemon was about to make another attempt to end his existence. He was persuaded to sit down and chat, and he seemed to have forgotten his errand. The city editor was called from the room but had hardly reached the bottom of the stairs till the crack of a pistol sounded. Rushing back to the office he found Lemon dancing about the room holding his hand. In attempting to take a pistol from a desk drawer the weapon was accidentally discharged, the bullet tearing off one finger. He many times regretted that the bullet did not pierce his heart instead of his hand. He finally died in the office of a Wisconsin newspaper. He asked the editor to write his biography as he dictated it, and thinking to humor him, the editor began writing, Lemon sitting on a chair beside him. He had dictated about five minutes, when he exclaimed, "Be sure to throw in something pathetic—like climbing the golden stairs—and say there were lots of worse fellows than Ed ——."

"What's the matter, Ed?" asked the newspaper man, discovering for the first time that Lemon was under the influence of some drug.

"Laudanum," was the answer as the unfortunate young man pitched forward from the chair to the floor. Medical aid was summoned, but too late. Ed. Lemon was dead. The body was taken to his home in Minneapolis and buried. The causes of Ed. Lemon's peculiar ending will never be known. It is believed by many that a beautiful young woman of St. Paul figures in his life romance, but if this be true, he never told the story unless to Riley. If Riley has the secret of Ed. Lemon's life he has kept it faithfully in his own bosom.

McClannahan's father and sister live in Anderson, and the "pore man's friend" is now there on a visit to them. While he is still a wag and joker, he has settled down considerably, though occasionally he breaks out and Anderson enjoys a huge laugh.

"We are thinking," said one of the Graphic Sign Company who was in the city a few days ago, "of calling the boys together and having a grand reunion and talk of old times. I want to see Jim Riley in a pair of paint daubed overalls just to make me think I am young again."

Variety in Christmas Entertainments.

Santa Claus appeared at the Quaker Church in this city on Christmas eve in a big linen duster, palm leaf fan and straw hat, and was a success in every particular in making the little folks happy. "If we will have Christmas in warm weather," he said, "I claim the liberty to dress to suit the weather."

The beautiful cantata, "Santa Claus & Co.," was given at the Sixth Presbyterian Church last evening, with George Jones, Will Brown, Alice List and Maggie Yule representing Jack Frost, Santa Claus, the poor girl and the rich girl, respectively. The snow, evergreen and holly fairies sang their parts well and the large audience were happily entertained. The pastor, Mr. Brown, and his wife were kindly remembered with gifts from the congregation and Missionary Society.

The Sunday-school entertainment of the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow night will be a scenic lecture by Dr. Wm. A. Graham, of Madison, Ind. He will illustrate with stereopticon the beautiful Christmas story of Dickens's "Marley's Ghost." His description of old Scrooge's travels in company with the spirits will no doubt be enjoyed by all who are fortunate enough to hear him. All the friends of the school are welcome.

The Little Sisters of the Poor return their thanks to the many friends who assisted them and enabled them to give their charges so merry a Christmas.

Amusements.

The New York Casino Opera Company will begin an engagement to-night at the Grand, presenting "Erminie," which has been seen here several times, and is a meritorious musical production. To-morrow night "Nadjy," a new opera, will be given, and this will be the attraction for matinee and night on Saturday.

To-morrow night, at English's, the Balmoral Choir will appear.

"Diogenes Tramp" continues to draw crowded houses at the Park.

Fair weather.